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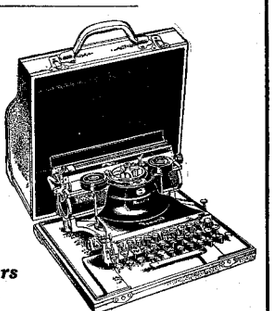

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The Outlook

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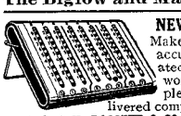

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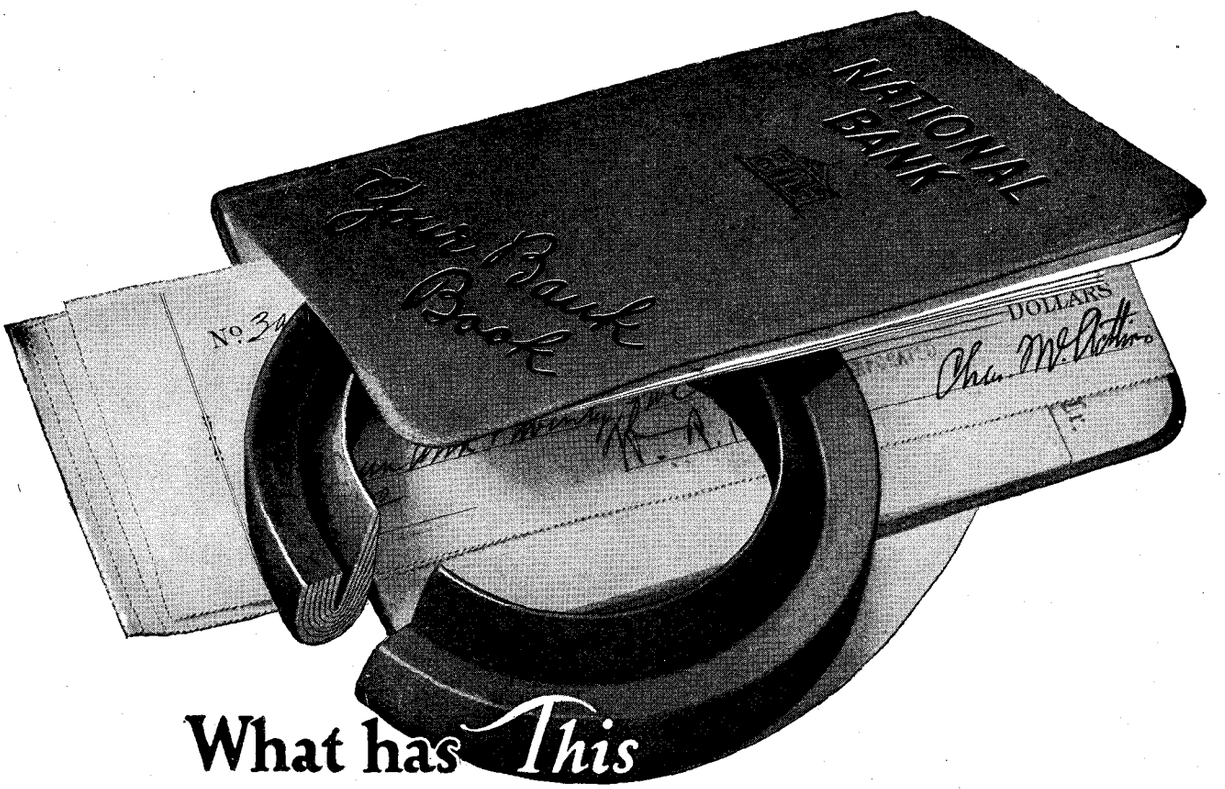

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The Outlook

APRIL 17, 1918

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

On account of the war and the consequent delays in the mails, both in New York City and on the railways, this copy of The Outlook may reach the subscriber late. The publishers are doing everything in their power to facilitate deliveries

WHY BUY LIBERTY BONDS?

As the President said in his Baltimore speech, the country is no longer under an illusion as to the Prussian menace. If the Teutonic Powers should win in Europe, the United States and South America would be the next point of attack of German military power. We should have to fight on our own soil to protect our own wives and daughters from the fate which the women and children of Belgium have suffered. These statements are not based on the foreboding fears of pessimists, but on the carefully calculated conclusions of expert military judges. And this is what makes the great struggle now going on on the western front of such supreme importance, not only to France and England, but to the United States. We are fighting now not only to make the world safe for democracy, but to make our homes safe for our children.

There was an element of romance and chivalry about the first two Liberty Loans. We believed we were subscribing then to aid the abused and down-trodden on foreign soil. It was a kind of a crusade. But there is a grim reality about the present loan. We are buying powder and guns to protect our own firesides, and the sooner we realize this the better. The man who feels that he cannot subscribe now because he is paying off a mortgage on his house must realize that if he does not buy Liberty Bonds he may have no house at all. Every motive of patriotism, human justice, and self-protection should impel every citizen to subscribe for as many bonds as he possibly can.

The Government, with the co-operation of local Liberty Loan Committees all over the country, has much simplified the method of subscribing and paying for bonds. There are four ways in which you can subscribe for and pay for your bond:

1. *Cash.* Any bank in any part of the country, many department stores, and various other special agencies will take your subscription, take your money, give you a receipt, and your bond will be delivered to you soon after May 9.

2. *The Government Installment Plan.* Any bank or any other authorized agency will take your subscription for a $50 bond with a cash payment of $2.50; on May 28 you pay $10, on July 18 you pay $17.50, and on August 15 you pay $20. When you thus complete the $50, your bond will be delivered to you. Any amount of bonds may be subscribed for in this way by making a cash payment of five per cent down, a second payment of twenty per cent on May 28, a third payment of thirty-five per cent on July 18, and the final payment of forty per cent on August 15.

3. *Monthly Installment Plan.* Many banks and almost all large firms and corporations have agreed to sell bonds on the monthly installment plan. This means for a $50 bond $5 down and nine additional consecutive monthly payments of $5 each. Any number of bonds may be purchased in this manner and at this proportionate rate.

4. *The Weekly Installment Plan.* According to this method for a $50 bond the subscriber pays $2 down and $1 per week for forty-eight consecutive weeks. In all the large cities where there are Federal banks this weekly payment may be carried out through some bank. In smaller places it may often be done by private arrangement with some financial institution or firm.

These four methods are very simple to understand. Those who live in rural districts can easily get detailed information by going to the nearest bank. It should be added that no one need be reluctant about availing himself or herself of the weekly, monthly, or Government installment plan. The word "installment" payment has come to have in some instances an obnoxious meaning. It has a patriotic meaning in this case. It is better for the country and for the Government that a subscriber should pay in installments out of his current income than that he should take accumulated savings out of a savings bank or out of the sale of securities and property with which to pay cash. In other words, buy your bonds out of the wealth you are going to earn instead of out of the wealth you have earned. Thus the danger will be avoided of drawing on wealth which is already being used, and we shall all be stimulated to increase our efficiency and earning capacity in order to take care of our installment subscriptions.

THE OPENING OF THE LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

In view of the universal and spontaneous enthusiasm with which the American people began upon April 6 the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan, it is amusing to look back to the predictions of a few pessimists last winter that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to place three billion dollars' worth of bonds. Unless all signs fail, the Liberty Loan will be raised within the four weeks' limit, and not only raised but largely over-subscribed. Indeed, the reason given generally for the request of Secretary McAdoo that for the present the exact figures as to the amount subscribed should be withheld is that the amount is so large that its publication might deter new subscriptions from those who think there is no need of further effort. As a matter of fact, the campaign has just begun, and will be continued until May 4, with a constantly increasing aggregate subscription. The auspicious beginning should not lead to any relaxation of effort. The Government urgently desires a large over-subscription both for material and moral reasons. Every American, man, woman, or child, who can possibly scrape together fifty dollars should take at least one bond.

Throughout the country April 6 was celebrated as the anniversary of the entry of this country into the world war for liberty as well as of the opening of the Liberty Loan campaign. In the cities and in the small towns everywhere meetings were held, flags were raised, optimistic and earnest addresses were made, and for all practical purposes the day was a new National holiday. The organization for obtaining and registering subscriptions is a marvel of efficiency, and the thanks of the Government and the country are due to the many thousands of bankers, professional men, public officers, and enthusiastic private citizens who have worked like beavers and are continuing so to work for the attainment of success. Much interest was displayed in the happy plan, inaugurated by Secretary McAdoo, of presenting a special Honor Flag to those communities which over-subscribed their allotments. There was an eager rivalry to be the first in each district to receive the flag.

In not a few instances it was possible for a few towns to display the new Liberty Loan flag on the very first day of the opening of the subscription. Telegrams announcing the fact of the over-subscription reached the headquarters of the different districts promptly at nine o'clock on April 6, when the formal subscription was opened. Over-subscription to double the amount of the allotment occurred in some cases. This instantaneous subscription of the total amount allotted was usually made possible by the individual local patriotism of citizens who, so to speak, underwrote the total amount, making themselves individually responsible for it in case the subsequent total of

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individual subscriptions did not reach that amount. They ran little or no risk in doing this, and no town has been heard of which is not sure to live up to the trust thus reposed in it.

New York City alone is undertaking to raise for the Loan the sum of $900,000,000, and, while that amount seems almost incredible, much confidence is expressed on every hand that the attempt will succeed.

PERFORMANCE VERSUS PROMISE IN OUR AIR PROGRAMME

Charges that the United States Government is months behind in its airplane programme were made at a public meeting of the Aeronautical Society of America, held in New York on April 4.

At this meeting a report of nearly twenty thousand words was submitted by a special committee headed by Mr. Leon Cammen, Vice-President of the Society and associate editor for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. While this report was based in part on newspaper statements and interviews with Congressmen and Senators, the Committee is understood to have had direct sources of information, and to have reached its conclusions in consequence of its own investigations. Since members of the Society have repeatedly offered their services to the Government without avail and have found it difficult to secure official information, the Committee decided that the only corrective of mistakes was "pitiless publicity."

At the public meeting the following allegations, among others, were made:

First, that the Government has steadfastly refused to utilize the services of engineering experts most capable of working out the best practicable airplane motors.

Second, that Government officials have continually made extravagant claims of what they intended to do, instead of availing themselves of models already proved practical.

Third, that Government officials, in order to conceal deficiencies in aircraft production, have misrepresented facts.

In emphasizing the dangers and delays consequent upon the Government's failure to use available experts, Mr. Cammen stated that it had not been proved that the Liberty motor was an unqualified success. He also alleged that many of the accidents in training air pilots were avoidable by the proper arrangement of schedules and by allotting sufficient space for men in training to fly in. Inasmuch as the State of Texas is greater in area than all of Belgium and northern France combined, there seems to be space to be had; but Mr. Cammen failed to recognize the necessity of schooling pilots in groups, and the real solution in better equipment (such as parachutes) and in better teaching. Another deficiency alleged is failure to train men in advance in auxiliary duties, such as photography, map-sketching, signaling, and machine-gun operations.

Another member of the Committee, Mr. Thomas A. Hill, attacked certain statements which had been officially made. He declared that such statements as that machine production had been solved and the aircraft industry fully developed were untrue at the time they were made and were known by Germany to be untrue. Declaring that the original programme called for the production of twelve thousand planes by July 1 of this year, he said that it was now announced in the Senate that by that time there could be only thirty-seven planes delivered, and that this is the situation after an expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for aircraft production and after this country has been in the war for a year.

Mr. John Q. Tilson, a Representative in Congress from Connecticut, attributed the delay to the inclination of the Government to experiment rather than to use machines already proved successful.

The President of the Aeronautical Society, Mr. Frederick Barker, announced the belief of the Society that the time had come for the publication of the real facts, in order that the tremendous force of public opinion might be exerted in pressing the Government to reform its methods of aircraft production.

Some of this criticism would have been more effective if delivered in better temper and without being tainted by an effort to question motives. It would have been also no less effective if it had been accompanied by a recognition of the vast amount of unselfish service that has been rendered to the Government by men who have given their time and strength to the development of our air programme. Some of this criticism is due to disappointment of expectations for which the Government itself was not responsible. Nevertheless, as a sign of impatience at delay and of urgency for speed and for the utilization of every resource, such criticism is a wholesome sign. The Government would do well to take the public into its confidence as far as possible. Americans can stand bad news, but they cannot profitably remain in a state of false security.

OUR NAVY

The Hon. William B. Oliver, Representative from Alabama, may well have been proud to have the recent distinction of signing his name as chairman of a sub-committee on a report to the full Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The sub-committee had been appointed to investigate "the conduct and administration of the Navy." A copy of the report lies before us.

Though far more nearly ready for war than was the Army, our Navy was not ready as was the British, for instance. But it was placed on a war footing in a remarkably short time and was soon put to the "acid test."

The expansion of the Navy has been accompanied by a gain in efficiency. The report says:

> Our committee undertook this investigation expecting to find that, no matter how well in the main the Navy had made its expansion into a war force, we would find some matters subject to adverse criticism. We brought with us the desire to co-operate with the Navy to one end—success. An examination of the record will show how little occasion we have had to find fault. Some mistakes have, of course, been made, yet the Navy has shown its strength by the manner of their correction.

The urgent demand for a larger increase in the destroyer force of course made necessary a temporary abandonment of part of the Navy ship-building programme. The report says nevertheless:

> The Navy greatly needs both scout and battle cruisers, without which our dreadnought fleet loses a large part of its fighting potentiality. We approve the principle and earnestly favor a resumption of the building programme as soon as conditions permit, and cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of providing both scout and battle cruisers.

The principal achievements in the expansion of the Navy we recount elsewhere.

The report pays a tribute to certain special features—for instance, to the medical facilities quickly provided for the war; it says that "the first battle of the war, that against disease, was fought and won by the Medical Department of the Navy, under Rear-Admiral William Braisted."

The Bureau of Construction and Repair put the German interned ships in service in an incredibly short time.

At a time when France has been lending guns to us for our Army it is pleasant to read that our Navy had already done the same for the navies of our allies.

The Navy has achieved success in holding down the number of submarine sinkings. Depth charges, which the committee thinks may properly be termed "the best weapon against the submarine," have been produced in quantity and are in use by our destroyers and submarine chasers.

Not all the work of our Navy, however, is confined to sea operations. The report includes this well-deserved compliment:

> There are to-day on the firing lines in France no better trained, no braver, no more effective fighting forces than our own Marines, . . . and we hope their number may soon be largely increased. Both officers and men are anxious to go. Thoroughly equipped and splendidly trained as they are in the arduous methods of modern warfare, we feel that theirs will be a service of results which the Nation will always remember with ever-increasing pride.

The report ought to be on sale in every post office. In these days of criticism it is specially inspiring reading, for both on the administrative side of the Navy Department, including the great bureaus whose work is noticed in detail, and on what may be called the more strictly military administration of the Navy, the report speaks in simple but eloquent terms of the patience,

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endurance, pluck, and skill of all concerned. "So well have they succeeded," the members of the sub-committee conclude, "that we feel justified to report: 'Sirs, all is well with the fleet.'"

FOUR ARMY BILLS

Congress has been considering, among others, four important army measures. Two of them have become law—the Secretaries of War Bill and the Furlough Bill.

By the first the Secretary of War is to have two additional Assistant Secretaries. The Assistant Secretary, Benedict Crowell, will thus have two colleagues. The President has nominated for these positions men who have been active in serving the War Department, Edward R. Stettinius and Frederick P. Keppel, the former being the well-known member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the latter lately Dean of Columbia University. The Senate has already confirmed the nomination of Mr. Stettinius, and the Secretary of War will therefore enjoy the advantage of having in power the former efficient purchasing agent of the Allies in this country. While he was purchasing agent for the Allies he entered the Morgan firm, a natural step, as the Allies had named that firm their fiscal agent in the United States. As Surveyor-General of Army Purchases Mr. Stettinius has shown rare skill in reconciling the technical requirements of military men with the industrial limitations put upon these requirements by the country's productive capacity.

The Furlough Bill, now law, empowers the Secretary of War, whenever he deems it necessary or desirable, to grant furloughs to enlisted men, with or without pay, for such periods as he may designate, to engage in civil occupations and pursuits. This is to enable the country to benefit by the industry of skilled men in the army.

The Senate has passed two important Army measures—the Draft Age Bill and the Draft Classification Bill.

Last May Congress provided for the registration on a certain day, for military service, of all the male citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive. The Act ought to have contained a provision for the registration of every citizen, whenever he attains the age of twenty-one years. Unfortunately, it did not. Since registration day over half a million young men have become twenty-one years old. Not until the middle of January of this year was a bill providing for their registration introduced. Not until the middle of February was it reported. Not until March 29 was it passed by the Senate, and it still remains to be passed by the House. All these young men before registration, and many others still younger, should have had the opportunity and obligation of some military training. Yet in the Draft Age Bill discussion the other day in the Senate even the mild form of universal training (placing the determination of the periods of instruction with the President) introduced as an amendment did not pass. Perhaps there will be a better chance for some such amendment in the House.

The Draft Classification Bill provides for a draft based on the total number of persons in the various subdivisions designated by the President, and not on the basis of the population of the State involved, as was the practice under the first draft call. An attempt is being made to amend the measure so as to provide for a general exemption of farmers. Such an amendment would go further than the Furlough Law, because it would give deferred classification to farmers as a class.

On April 6, the anniversary of our declaration of war, the War Department announced that the next increment of the National Army would consist of 150,000 men. They will be ordered to report at the camps in the five days beginning April 26. This is three times the number at first planned to be called at this time. The tripling of the number of men called may be regarded, we think, not only as a natural expansion of the original plan, but, in view of the present German drive, of the Government's determination to speed up its war preparations.

IS LYNCHING A GOOD WAY TO FIGHT GERMANY?

A man by the name of Praeger, a native of Germany, who had taken out his first naturalization papers, was seized by a mob near Collinsville, Illinois, while he was in the local jail, and was hanged to a tree. It was alleged that the man had been making disloyal remarks, and the mob, it is said, intended at first to run him out of town after giving him a coat of tar and feathers; but, finding no tar, they yielded to a suggestion from somebody and hanged him instead.

If this is a sign of the rising tide of American indignation against Germany and all the atrocious things that Germany stands for, and, in particular, against that subtle and poisonous mode of warfare known as German propaganda, it has at least one redeeming feature, though it remains deplorable. According to newspaper despatches, the Mayor of Collinsville, who pleaded with the crowd to leave the man in the custody of the authorities, declared after the lynching that another man who had been charged with disloyalty had been freed because of the lack of evidence under present law, and that the mob, believing that another seditionist was about to escape justice, took the matter into their own hands. It is true that human nature, like physical nature, abhors a vacuum, and where law for the enforcement of the will of the community is lacking the mob is likely to rush in. It is the same tendency that is seen when, in the absence of correct public information, there is an inrush of rumor. This tendency of human nature is no excuse for those who circulate gossip; and it is equally no excuse for the mob. But it is a reason for the establishment of proper mediums for the dissemination of the truth; and it is in the same way a reason for the enactment of needed laws.

There is no doubt whatever that the law for the protection of the community against seditionists, disloyalists, traitors, and spies is inadequate. Under the law at present treason is a very limited and definite offense. A man may be a real traitor and not a legal traitor, simply because he has not committed those offenses which were recognized as treason when traitors could think of nothing else to do except round up a number of followers and levy war against a king. So a spy is pretty safe, provided he knows how to commit his espionage without encountering military authorities. A man can do an immense amount of damage to the cause of this country in the interest of the enemy and yet escape all peril except that of being indicted under some State statute. Not long ago a man who committed what was in reality an atrocious crime was convicted; but the only law under which he could be punished by the United States Government was the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, on the ground that his act was a conspiracy to interfere with commerce. When the law is so inadequate, public opinion is likely to become impatient, and to tolerate, as it ought not to tolerate, such mob violence as happened near Collinsville.

If such mob violence really did any good, it might be pardoned; but it is not only wrong, but futile. It is now reported that Praeger, who was hanged for disloyalty, had registered as an alien, had really been loyal to the country of his adoption, had been misunderstood by ignorant men who did not know English very well, had not been guilty at all of the things that rumor had ascribed to him, and had even tried to enlist in the Navy, and was rejected only because of his defective eyesight. If this all proves true, all the mob did was to kill a man capable of being a good citizen and to afford the Germans another excuse for more atrocities on the plea of reprisal.

And the very mistake that the mob made is one that the lawmakers themselves may make. In the justifiable reaction against the lack of law for the control of the disloyal and the extinction of the traitor and the spy, legislators are not unlikely to draft measures which may suppress not only sedition but even that wholesome and necessary criticism without which a free people cannot govern themselves and cannot even wage war.

Just because the Germans have lost their heads is no reason why we should lose ours. Americans ought to know how to keep level-headed and just and yet remain angry and determined.

CONSCRIPTION RIOTS IN QUEBEC

When conscription was adopted, it was expected that there would be trouble in the Province of Quebec. Now the expected has happened. At the close of the first anxious week of the German drive in Picardy, the city of Quebec, the capital of the province, furnished to Canada and the world news of street fighting.

There is no need to rehearse here in detail the causes for this

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situation, as they were outlined in our pages last December. It is sufficient to say that the French-Canadians of Quebec were apathetic toward the war from the start, and that their apathy has been cultivated by a propaganda into which the religious issue has been injected. When the voters of Canada adopted conscription by an overwhelming vote, Quebec stood out as an anti-conscription province, and everybody in Canada knew that there would be friction in the course of putting the conscription law into operation.

Two Dominion constables in search of defaulters under the Conscription Law detained a young French-Canadian of military age found in a pool-room without exemption papers. This was the signal for a series of riots lasting several nights, in which buildings were burned, an attempt was made to destroy the military service records for the Quebec District, and a number of soldiers, rioters, and spectators suffered wounds and death. In the beginning, a firm stand by the Quebec police force could, it is believed, have easily stamped out the trouble; but all the evidence goes to show that the local authorities, if not actually sympathetic with the rioters, were at least lukewarm. Only when the military intervened with rifles and machine guns was order restored.

As we have pointed out, Canada has done magnificently in the war. In order to do as well the United States will have to raise an army of six million men, and we are congratulating ourselves on having raised an army of less than two million. Splendid as Canada's record has been, she has not been satisfied with what she has done or with the distribution throughout her population of the necessary burdens of the war. Under the volunteer system the patriots bore the burdens and the slackers got their jobs. So the Military Service Act, as the conscription law is called, was adopted to raise a hundred thousand men and to place the burdens on those who had evaded them. The proportionate share of French-speaking Quebec would be at least twenty-five thousand men. She has given barely two thousand men. Almost to a man the French-Canadians of Class 1 applied for exemption. The local exemption boards sympathized with their reluctance to serve their country, and nearly all the applications for exemption were granted. Appeals were entered, but unless some radical changes are made in the provisions of the Act during the present session it will be many months before any large proportion of these appeals is decided.

A Canadian correspondent writes to us:

> Ever since confederation Quebec has been the spoiled child of the Dominion. . . . She has imposed her will upon parties and governments. . . . It has been the unwritten law for political leaders angling for the solid vote of the French-Canadian minority that when speaking to or about Quebec they should say acceptable things.
>
> "No doubt but ye are the People—
> Your throne is above the King's.
> Whoso speaks in your presence
> Must say acceptable things;
> Bowing the head in worship,
> Bending the knee in fear—
> Bringing the word well smoothen—
> Such as a King should hear."
>
> The era of plain speaking has come now. It is no longer the "word well smoothen," but the plain, blunt, unpleasant truth that Quebec is likely to hear from Canadian public men in future. It is fair to say that the rioters were comparatively few in number, and that the disturbances were confined to the ancient capital. Nevertheless a whole province and a whole race are included in the condemnation of the other portions of the Dominion; and only a manifest change of attitude and a wholehearted acceptance of the demands and spirit of the Military Service Act on the part of the whole province can appease the sentiment of the other parts of Canada.

According to what we hear from this correspondent and others, English-speaking Canada, which is displaying remarkable patience with Quebec, is no longer in the mood to tolerate passive resistance to the Military Service Act, and not at all in the mood to tolerate active resistance. The riots in Quebec have excited a blazing indignation which demands immediate and drastic action by Sir Robert Borden's Union Government. No party government could cope with the Quebec situation to-day. Canada may well congratulate herself on the practical disappearance of party divisions.

COUNT CZERNIN'S CAMOUFLAGE

Perhaps the shortest and frankest diplomatic reply from one Premier to another ever made was that from Clemenceau to Czernin. "Czernin lied," said Clemenceau. This is surely "open diplomacy" between enemies. After this putting of the matter succinctly and clearly, the French Prime Minister's assertion was promptly supported by proof. His predecessor as Premier declared that the advances toward a discussion of peace terms were made, not by France, as Count Czernin had alleged, but by Austria, through the person of Count Revertata and by a Swiss intermediary. The British Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil, put an appropriate "snapper" to this very snappy interchange by remarking: "I must confess that I prefer Prussian brutality to Austrian hypocrisy. If you are going to rob and strangle your neighbor, it is better not to talk of your moderation."

Another false statement in Count Czernin's speech was that the Alsace-Lorraine question formed the only obstacle to the carrying on of peace negotiations with France. France is perfectly in harmony with her allies as to the objects of the war, and the last thing she would think of doing would be to press that one question without reference to their united aims.

It is perfectly evident that Count Czernin's much-talked-of speech was intended to serve precisely the same purpose that military camouflage serves in this war. He wished, first, to make the Austrian people believe that their sufferings had moved their Government to go to an extreme in welcoming advances from the enemy, and that only the obduracy of that enemy prevented the peace which they desire. At the same time he wished to persuade the German Government that he had done nothing whatever to lessen Austrian support for Germany's most insolent and intolerable demands from the Allies. In short, Count Czernin's whole speech was an example of double-dealing and subtle casuistry. The total result, in the world's opinion, is to show that all attempts to deal with Austria separately are vain and foolish.

Meantime Germany has been enjoying a sensation in the publication of a statement by the former German Ambassador to England that Germany was to blame for starting the war.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA

The landing on April 5 of a small number of Japanese soldiers or marines in Vladivostok was carried out in conjunction with a similar landing from British ships. This accords perfectly with the recent announcement of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs that any action taken to safeguard Japan's interests in Siberia would be in conjunction with Japan's allies.

The landing of the Japanese forces was precipitated, Secretary Lansing has informed Americans, by an attack upon Japanese subjects in Vladivostok by armed Russians, who broke into a Japanese office, demanded money, and, on being refused, killed one Japanese and wounded others. This landing of forces is precisely similar to action which the United States has taken more than once in Haiti, Nicaragua, and other places in the Western Hemisphere where American lives and property were attacked.

It is to be hoped that, under the conditions of disorder and threatened danger which exist in Vladivostok, the Japanese and British forces will feel it not only right but a duty to protect property and persons without regard to the nationality of those who are in danger. The situation at Vladivostok, with its enormous stores of munitions and other property, and with disorder and anarchy raging among the adherents of the Bolsheviki Government, is one to demand prompt and firm action. There is little question that Japan's allies will cordially approve of the action that she has taken.

THE BATTLE-LINE IN FRANCE

The third week of the tremendous battle begun on March 21 was one of comparative quiet. The opposing forces were like two fencers, feinting for position, lunging here and there, but in the main taking breath after their earlier tremendous exertions, and gaining strength for new attack and new defense. No extensive or serious gains were made by either army. The British lines withstood attacks northeast and southeast of the German

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World

"THAT'S MY FIGHT TOO"

GETTING INTO IT

Kirby in the New York World

KICKED OUT

GETTING RID OF IT

Pease in the Newark Evening News

"RELOAD!"

As our fathers fought the savage, we fight the Hun

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Darling in the New York Tribune

TIRED OF GIVING? YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE TIRED

THESE HAVE GIVEN EVERYTHING—WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

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advance nearest to Amiens, and even pushed the German lines back in some places. On the other hand, the greatest German gain was on April 8, against that part of the French lines in the extreme southeast of the territory gained by the German forces in their first onrush. Here a French salient bit sharply into the German lines. At this point on the date named the German generals concentrated a terrific assault and compelled a French withdrawal in the neighborhood of the Coucy Woods and toward the Ailette River.

No extensive counter-offensive on the part of the Allies was developed up to April 10, and the general opinion of observers is that a renewed or second German offensive is more likely to develop than a large counter-offensive under General Foch's command. It is pointed out that the ground now occupied by the Allies, and particularly that which lies between the German advanced positions and Amiens, is far better suited for defense than the plains of Picardy through which the Allies retreated. Amiens is protected by a long row of hills which are understood to be extremely well fortified. If this line can be held and the Germans prevented from cutting the railway which leads from Amiens south to Paris through Clermont, the Germans' supreme effort will be balked, and their unquestionably enormous losses in killed, wounded, and missing (now said by some military critics to be in excess of three hundred thousand) will, to that extent, have been in vain.

There is no doubt, however, that the situation is still grave.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION

Wisconsin, the home State of Senator La Follette, who is still under charges in the Senate of disloyal utterances, has elected to the Senate as Mr. La Follette's colleague, to fill the late Senator Husting's unexpired term, Representative Irvine L. Lenroot. In former days Mr. Lenroot was associated with Mr. La Follette in reforms which made Wisconsin a progressive State; but he has never been a follower, for he has the quality of leadership which has always made him an independent and distinctive force both in his State and in Congress.

By the election of Mr. Lenroot the State has answered those who have questioned the loyalty of the people. Mr. Lenroot has explicitly announced himself as an advocate of the prosecution of the war. Wisconsin lent emphasis to its answer by giving a vote smaller than Mr. Lenroot's by hardly more than ten thousand to his Democratic opponent, Joseph E. Davies, who had the indorsement of President Wilson. The third candidate in the Senatorial election, Victor L. Berger, was an open advocate of immediate peace with Germany. The election was therefore a test of Wisconsin's loyalty to the principle for which America is fighting. The result is unmistakable:

For the prosecution of the war (combined Lenroot and Davies vote)	275,000
For a Bolshevik peace with Germany (the Berger vote)	97,000

These figures, though not exact, roughly indicate what Wisconsin thinks about the war.

In order to judge the significance of this election certain facts must be kept in mind. The dominant part of the citizenship of Wisconsin is of foreign extraction. There has been a constant pro-Kaiser propaganda among them. Senator La Follette's anti-war speeches have been widely distributed. The Socialists, who are strong in Wisconsin, and who are pacifistic and to a large degree pro-German, have kept up their campaign day in and day out. It has not been easy for even loyal Americans without German antecedents to escape the influence of the atmosphere created by the professional German. Even Mr. Lenroot voted for the McLemore resolution to warn Americans not to travel in the submarine zone, and thus voted to acquiesce in the demands of the German submarine pirates. During the campaign President Wilson wrote a letter indirectly calling attention to this fact; but Mr. Lenroot effectively countered by reminding the voters that Mr. Wilson himself once urged a "peace without victory." Some public men have been slower to learn the significance of this war than others; the real question is whether they understand it now.

What causes uneasiness is the size of the Berger vote, even though it is proportionately small. Something is the matter in a State that can muster almost a hundred thousand voters to declare that they do not believe in the cause of liberty. And yet it must be remembered that this is the same State whose quota of soldiers was nearly, if not quite, filled by volunteers, whose allotment of Liberty bonds was quickly absorbed, and whose gifts to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other agencies for war relief have been generous not only in money but also in service.

GOOD NEWS FOR OIL AND STEEL WORKMEN

For the first time in the history of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey officers of the company and delegates (including two women) elected by the workers have dined together. The company held the dinner to celebrate and discuss three important announcements.

The first was a wage increase. The second was the inauguration of a new system of labor relationships. The third was the inauguration of certain pension benefits.

There is to be a ten per cent wage increase. As the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with its subsidiaries, employs some thirty thousand men, this means a wage rise of about $3,000,000 a year. With this advance we note that in about two and one-half years the company has granted a total wage increase averaging seventy-nine per cent in all classes of labor, and ninety-eight per cent increase in common labor.

But what may be a step toward industrial democracy is of more importance. In announcing this the company declares that it is in no sense to be regarded as a substitute for fair wages. For two years and a half the company has guaranteed an eight-hour day to most of its employees. It now institutes a joint council of employers and employees, with membership by secret ballot, following the plan already established in Colorado, and regular meetings. The diners approved the proposed regulations as laid before them. In the first place, all applicants for service are to be medically examined, so as to determine that a man is in fit condition and is not assigned to a job to which he may be unequal. Furthermore, no discrimination among applicants is to be made on account of membership in any church, society, fraternity, or union. As to the discharge of employees, a list of offenses were agreed to for which a man shall be subject to dismissal; these include fighting, carrying concealed weapons, stealing, and violations of safety rules.

The third announcement related to accidents, sickness, old age, and death. Accident disability is covered by the New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Law. Sick benefits go to employees of one year's service and over. They are to receive for disability of more than seven days half pay for periods ranging from six weeks to a year. As to old age, annuities are planned on the basis of a regular allowance of two per cent of the salary for each year of service for all employees at the age of sixty-five years or after twenty years of service. Other provisions apply to employees less than sixty-five years old, retired after twenty and twenty-five years of service. As to the provision in case of death, the company proposes an arrangement by which all employees, after one year's service, without cost to themselves, shall be given an individual life insurance policy. One year's service carries a death benefit equal to three months' full pay; two years' service, five months' full pay; and so on progressively until five years and over carries the equivalent of twelve months' full pay. Moreover, these policies do not necessarily lapse when the employee leaves the service; he may continue the policy himself by paying the required premiums.

In this broad, well-considered system of relationship between capital and labor the Standard Oil Company will take high rank among the truly progressive corporations. One of those is the United States Steel Corporation. It has just announced a wage increase, to take effect April 15, of fifteen per cent, to affect some two hundred thousand men, most of whom are day laborers at manufacturing plants. This wage rise will amount to about $45,000,000. Since January 1, 1916, the Steel Corporation has raised wages six times; the aggregate advance is eighty per cent in respect to unskilled labor, and more than seventy per cent as averaged among all employees.

This is the more noteworthy as the Corporation itself has had a reduction in its net profits.

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AFTER A YEAR AT WAR

AS a traveler stops to look back over the road he has followed, as a merchant makes an inventory of his stock, so the Nation, on the anniversary of its entrance into the world war, has been making an estimate of what it has so far accomplished.

In order to understand its achievements, or its failures to achieve, it must keep in mind the goal towards which it has set out, its purpose in taking up the task.

Its object has been stated by the President:

"The world must be made safe for democracy."

"We shall fight for the thing which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all the nations and make the world itself at last free."

"This is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own."

What the President has said of our object in this war is true of the object of our allies. We entered this war to co-operate with the nations already engaged. We had therefore an immediate obligation, namely, to fulfill the reasonable expectations of our allies. What did we lead them to expect from us?

Money, provisions, ships, and men.

Let us recount here what we have done in the fulfillment of those expectations.

In money we have loaned to the Allies more than four and a half billion dollars and have promised much more.

In provisions we have supplied for the armies of the nations fighting Germany, including our own Nation, an amount of material quite inconceivable. We are producing rifles, for instance, at the rate of forty-five thousand per week. We have furnished from our Navy guns from the largest to the smallest caliber to the British, French, and Italian Governments, with ammunition for them; but, instead of supplying guns to our allies' armies, we are depending upon our allies for guns for our own Army. We have led our allies to expect a large contribution to their aircraft resources; but so far we have not made our resources begin to be felt in the air fighting. One of the principal needs of our allies is wheat. In the exportation of this we lag behind our promises. We have, of course, been sending fuel abroad, but we have failed to send the fuel our allies have needed. Our failure in this respect helped to bring disaster to Italy. But the fuel and the food that we have sent have been among the essentials which have kept our allies fed and their factories and ships moving. We might have done this as a neutral, but we have done it far more effectively as a belligerent. In addition, we have provided supplies for our own Army. What this has involved may be indicated by a few odd items: 20,000,000 woolen blankets, 75,000,000 yards of olive drab for uniforms, 31,000,000 pairs of light stockings and 50,000,000 pairs of heavy stockings, 40,000,000 yards of bobbinet for mosquito-bars. For supply, subsistence, and transportation alone the appropriation of the Quartermaster's Department during the year was nearly two billion dollars. Out of nothing we have had to create great supplies of an almost innumerable variety of articles, from rubber boots and tent pins to motor trucks. In the process mistakes have been inevitable and tradition and red tape have obstructed progress; but the general testimony has been that for a Nation unprepared we have done quite as well as could have been expected. In other words, it has been a great achievement for a million men to spring to arms, not in a night, but in a year.

In ships we have been making huge blunders and huge successes. The delay in the ship programme, due to quarrels that ought to be humiliating to every American, was little short of criminal. On the other hand, the creation out of marsh-land of huge shipyards (one of them five times as big as the largest elsewhere in the world), an undertaking that would require in ordinary times two years, but which in one case was accomplished in less than six months, was little short of magical. Already ships for which contracts were made after we entered the war have been launched. One hundred and fifty-one plants are engaged in building ships. The necessity for speed is obvious. German submarines are sinking ships faster than the world is yet building them. We have practically put into use the available supply of existing German ships. So far any enlargement of the world's ship supply is a matter, not of present fact, but of hope to be fulfilled.

In ships, too—fighting ships and ships for the transportation of soldiers—we have made a great contribution to the Allied cause through our Navy. We have put vessels of war to the number of more than a thousand in commission—battleships, cruisers, submarines, destroyers, transports, colliers, and the smaller craft. Our destroyers in particular have been of great service; and we are now building new destroyers in one-half or one-third of the time required under pre-war conditions.

In men we have made the contribution that is most precious. From an Army of two hundred thousand we have expanded our forces into armies numbering over a million and a half. The greatest act of America in the war was the decision to secure our Army, not by depending on volunteers, but by selection. That decision stands to the everlasting credit of the Nation. It has made possible all that has followed or may follow. Out of ten million men subject to the process of selection we have sent over half a million into camp. Of about a million men in the Regular Army and National Guard we have sent several hundred thousand to France, and practically all the rest are mobilized in camp or at posts. While enlarging our Army, we have also enlarged our Navy by something like four hundred per cent. And we have not merely put these men in camp, but have built cities for them and have provided them not merely with military training but also with that recreation and those resources, bodily, mental, and moral, which the normal man requires. It has been a great achievement, an answer to the question as to whether democracy values only material things or whether it values also the things that are unseen and eternal. More than that, our Nation has summoned to its service men of brains, of wealth, of resource, and has put them to work in the public service on multitudinous tasks. More than that, our Nation has conscripted not merely its soldiers but also its public servants, for in taking the railways it has taken into the public employ the army of railway workers, who constitute with their families practically one-seventh of the wage-earning population of the country.

There is no doubt that this country is in earnest and has been from the beginning; but Americans during this year have only begun to learn the size of their task. The United States is far from having made the world safe for democracy; it is far from having made it safe for the peoples who live upon it. Since we set our hands to this task the menace to democracy has grown. The world has become more unsafe, not only for democracy but for all people who want to lead decent lives without having their manner of life imposed upon them. We have set our hands to establish the "rights and liberties of small nations," but since we entered the war the small nation of Rumania has been added to the small nation of Belgium and the small nation of Serbia as a victim of German greed and love of power. Since we entered the war, not only have small nations found their liberties and their rights curtailed or destroyed, but even the great nation of Russia has gone down before the massive power of the Germans. All our cantonments, our hundreds of thousands of men, our ships, our guns, our millions and billions of money, will be of no avail if they do not accomplish that which we set out to do. More than one Government official (the latest is George Creel, the head of the Committee on Public Information) has said that it was well that the country was unprepared. It has indeed proved well—for Germany.

While we are preparing now, Germany has been rolling back the armies of France and Great Britain. There are thousands upon thousands of the finest men of Great Britain and France, there will be thousands of the finest men of America, killed because we were unprepared and because, therefore, we had to spend this first year of war in still incompleted preparation. In his Baltimore speech the other day the President said: "There is . . . but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit." That is right. It is as true to-day as it was in 1914 that Germany can understand only one response.

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So far she has not had any such response from us. We have talked about force, we have gathered our force, but we have not yet delivered it. The force in the oil still in the strata of the earth cannot drive an automobile. The force in the men of America and in America's wealth cannot of itself beat Germany. That force will beat Germany only when it is delivered against Germany.

During this year what we have achieved has been wholly in preparation. We have assembled our wealth, we have begun to organize our industries, we have created our armies, we are building our ships, and, best of all, we have saved ourselves from being a mere agglomeration and have become as never before a Nation. It is not a time for proud reflection, but for determination. The men who are going to die for this country must be made to understand that this is a country worth dying for, a country, in spite of all its faults, that is going to see this thing through, and that means what it says when it demands that this world be fit and safe for free people.

CONCERNING THE DIFFICULTY OF DOING ONE'S DUTY IN SPRING

The journey from the house to the little shack that was his study was brief, but it gave the eyes of the Happy Eremite the balm of a rolling field where the young rye shone palely green and his ears the music of the careless chorus that had of late been inhabiting the great hickory. He stopped midway. A week ago he had burned over the little triangle of lawn west of his study, and the new grass stood sharply outlined against the blackened soil, a vigorous armory of green spears.

He grinned to see it. It was good for the soul to see grass again; it was good for the soul to see anything so clean and fresh and straight and ready for business. It was a full inch high. And last night not a sign of it. The mystery of the growth of things captured him, as it did every summer. No book on the science of farming ever had made him understand what under the sun made things grow; and he was quite sure that no book ever would.

You planted a seed the shape and size of your thumb-nail, and before you knew it there was something green butting the earth away, and when you looked again it was a plant, and then it was a vine traveling about the garden and keeping the weeds away with its enormous leaves; and by and by one fruit of many which the vine produced kept a table of ten occupied.

You planted a seed smaller than the other, and with only a little persuading suddenly it jumped and was fifteen feet high, a day's food for half a dozen chickens and an evening meal for a cow. It was all miraculous and amazing.

The Happy Eremite, philosophizing amid the jubilant blades, recalled with an effort that he had work to do, took himself by the scruff of the neck and proceeded to his study.

His desk was in disarray, with seed catalogues and garden books peering from among sober histories and pessimistic war pamphlets, like beautiful demon faces about the edges of a monk's prayer-book.

He flirted with them, resisted, took one look backward, and was lost. He salved his conscience by telling himself that the study of books on gardening was nowadays, in a sense, a patriotic duty.

A half-hour later he took himself by the scruff of the neck, gritted his teeth, and began the day's work. He was writing a biography of a certain Eminent Somebody, and was engaged in an examination of the causes of the Spanish-American War. "On October 14, 1897," he wrote, "Sagasta took office as head of a Liberal Ministry pledged to reforms in Cuba—"

A bird began to sing outside the window—the pleasantest song that a bird ever sang. It had nothing at all to do with Liberal Ministries or reform either in Cuba or elsewhere, but it had a great deal to do with the armies of little green men that had arisen overnight out of the blackened soil.

The Happy Eremite felt friendly toward that singer. They had much in common, evidently. He was sure that when at dawn the bird had first seen the new grass that feathery Galli Curci had grinned also.

He went to the window, thinking that the bird must be on the young maple close by, so near and clear the song was. He pushed out the casement. The air was warmer outside than within, and faintly touched with delicious odors. Across the narrow meadow on the top of a hickory was the bird, like a twenty-year-old poet telling the world all he knew about himself and a great deal of what he half suspected. He did not sing like a bird who was in love. He sang like a bird who has seen green grass for the first time after a tough winter.

The Happy Eremite felt like climbing the tree and shaking hands with him.

But he did nothing so bizarre. He took himself by the scruff of the neck instead, and with a long sigh returned to the Spanish War.

He heard light footsteps on the cement path outside his study, then a hand fumbling on the handle of the porch door, then steps on the porch, then that same uncertain fumbling at the inner door, then a voice.

"Daddy!"

That voice was always irresistible.

"Hello!" he called.

"I'm outside," she shouted, "and I haven't got anything on—no leggins, no rubbers, no swedder, no cap, no anything."

"Oh, grand!" he shouted back. "Now run along."

"I want to show you."

He opened the door, not at all reluctantly.

"I'm going out to the swing," she announced. "Will you please come out and swing me, daddy?"

He chuckled. "Is there anything else you'd like me to do?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, daddy," she cried. "You can build me a house, and we'll crawl into it and hide from mother and Mary, and I haven't got anything on, not a single swedder."

"Oh, you tempter!" he cried, and went with her.

Duty and the Spanish War had the odds against them after that. For while he was swinging his little lady the Happy Eremite happened to glance toward the barn. He wondered what the new gardener was doing and whether the rhubarb was up. He decided to find out for himself. On the way it occurred to him that the young grass on the circle behind the house would be badly burned if he did not rake off the manure soon.

Perhaps, he said to himself, it might be wise to give up his work at his desk for the day and attend to this. "Wise" was the word he used.

He raked all day. It was seven-thirty before he made his way once more up the winding path to the study. He stopped for an instant at the hedge that shut off his diminutive domain and looked westward. A great cloud was sailing with slow majesty toward the south, a purple cloud with stars like chip diamonds in a pale sky behind it. He began to study its shape, and it occurred to him suddenly that he had not thought of the shapes of clouds since he was a boy. He watched the spectral galleon drift silently on.

The Happy Eremite took himself by the scruff of the neck, deposited himself at his desk, sharpened a pencil, and began to write. But he did not write about the Spanish War. He wrote instead "Concerning the Difficulty of Doing One's Duty in Spring."

"FORCE TO THE UTMOST"

WITH a vigor without precedent in his other speeches, President Wilson, on the anniversary of our declaration of war, uttered in a speech at Baltimore a promise of the use of America's "force without stint" in the war against Germany.

"We know what the war must cost," said the President, "our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men, and, if need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative."

Declaring that he had come to give, if he could, a more vivid conception of what the loan was for, he pronounced that the reasons for this war, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, "are more clearly disclosed now

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than ever before." He called his fellow-countrymen to witness that at no stage of the war had he judged the purposes of Germany intemperately, but had sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen.

The President then went on to point out that her civilian representatives, the Chancellor, and the delegates to the peace conference in Russia had professed their desire to conclude a fair peace, but the military masters of Germany proclaimed a very different conclusion by their deeds. Briefly outlining what they had done to impose their power on a helpless people in Russia and to exploit everything for Germany's use, the President asked if we would not be justified in believing that they would do the same thing at the western front if they could. He went further and asked if these military masters of Germany are checked on the west, whether they might not offer favorable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy in order to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East. The President answered his own question by this conclusion to his speech:

> Their purpose is, undoubtedly, to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic Peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition, and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East.
>
> In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations, upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.
>
> That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world—a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women, and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!
>
> The thing is preposterous and impossible; and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unpitying thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.
>
> What, then, are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.
>
> I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow-countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.
>
> Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

At a time when German power seems to be harder to resist than ever before these words of the President, showing that he realizes that the whole strength of this country is needed, have a most welcome sound. His acknowledgment that this is a moment of "utter disillusionment" is also welcome. It is not a moment of disillusionment for all Americans, for there have been some Americans, among them persons of eminence and influence, who have never had any illusions about Germany's purposes or methods or about the issues of the war or the need of the employment of all our powers to resist German aggression. Such men have been anxiously waiting for the moment of disillusionment of which the President speaks. Now that it has come, it is the business of us all, whether we have been under any illusions or not, to unite to help our allies with all our powers to destroy the monster that menaces the future of freedom throughout the world.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

THE SPIRITUAL MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

"THE President's declaration that the object of this war is to make the world safe for democracy," said my friend to me, "has been enthusiastically welcomed. But are we so sure that democracy is the best form of government, that it is worth what this war is costing us?"

No, I am not sure that any form of government is worth fighting for. But democracy is much more than a form of government. France is a republic, Italy is a monarchy; but both are democracies. The United States is a republic, Great Britain is a monarchy; but in some respects Great Britain is more democratic than the United States. It has in its Imperial Government both referendum and recall; the United States has in its Federal Government neither.

Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a religious faith. It is a spirit of life—a spirit of mutual regard for each other's interest and mutual respect for each other's opinions; it is government by public opinion; it is liberty, equality, fraternity, in the institutions of religion, industry, and education as well as in the government; in a word, it is human brotherhood. It involves four fundamental liberties:

Religious liberty.
Industrial liberty.
Educational liberty.
Political liberty.

And these liberties are not only rights; they are also duties. We sometimes ought to forego our rights; we never ought to abandon our duties.

1. The prophet Ezekiel, overcome by the vision of Jehovah in the Temple, threw himself upon his face before his God. And the voice said unto him, "Son of man, stand upon thy feet, and I will speak to thee."

It is a fundamental right of man to stand upon his feet and face, unafraid, the Almighty. This is his right because this is his duty. It is not right for him to allow any priest, church, creed, or book to stand between him and his heavenly Father. The priest, the church, the creed, the book, may help him to find his way to God; they may help him to understand his God; but they never should be allowed to take the place of God. God is not an absentee, to be interpreted only by a messenger or a letter. He is man's "Great Companion." The messenger and the letter are useful only as they bring the soul into companionship with that Companion. It is the right of every man to give account of himself to God because it is the duty of every man to give account of himself to God. No substitute can do it for him. The recognition of this right and the fulfillment of this duty forbid all spiritual despotism, and are a sacred and solemn guaranty of spiritual liberty.

This is Religious Democracy.

2. God made this world for the habitation of man and has given it to him for his dwelling-place. It was not made for

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white men or for Anglo-Saxon men or for rich men or for wise men or for good men; it was made for all men. They are all his children. And they all have a right to a share in it. In the Father's house there is bread enough to spare; why should any one perish with hunger? That is the question which the hungry in every land are asking, and they have a right to ask it. Society is not divinely organized when some men have so much that they know not how to use it, and others so little that they know not how to live.

Whether the twin evils of luxurious wealth and sordid poverty are due to the rich or to the poor or to neither but to a vicious organization of society we do not here consider. They are evils which democracy is endeavoring to cure by promoting a better distribution of wealth. And in doing this democracy is endeavoring not only to secure to all men their rights, but to enable all men to perform their duties. For it is the duty of every man to put into the world at least as much as he takes out of it, and the duty of society to make this possible for every man.

I have met many skeptics, but never one so skeptical that he doubted the Biblical statement, "Naked came I out of my mother's womb." Coming into the world naked, it is clear that if we are to possess anything we must either produce it, accept it as a gift, steal it, or get it out of the common stock. Whoever does not by some service of hand or brain or heart, by what he does or what he endures, by what he makes or what he says or what he suffers, contribute his share to the world's welfare, must be classed with the beggars, whether he is clad in rags or in velvet. To make such contribution is the duty of every man. A fair opportunity to make such contribution is the right of every man.

This is Industrial Democracy.

3. We are in this world in the making! The object of life is the development of men and women. It is therefore the duty of every one to make of himself, and of every parent to make of his children, the best product possible. The Northern radical affirms that the Negro can be made the peer of the white man, and therefore ought to have the same education. The Southern conservative declares that the Negro never can be made the peer of the white man, and therefore ought not to have the same education. Both are guessing. What the Negro race can become after an education like that of the Anglo-Saxon race no one can foretell. And the experiment can never be tried. For it is not within the power of man so to shape the world's destiny as to pass one race through the educational process through which other races have passed. It is neither possible nor desirable that the Africans or the East Indians or the Chinese or the Japanese should become replicas of the Anglo-Saxons.

This truth democracy recognizes, and therefore wherever it has gone it has established the public school. The object of education should not be to run all pupils into the same mold. The school should not be a foundry. The object should be to give to every pupil a chance to grow. The school should be a garden. Education, therefore, should prepare for life, which is itself the larger education. It should be adapted to the present conditions and the prospective needs of the pupil. The growing recognition of this truth has created optionalism in education, has added industrial training to academic education, has provided, as never before, for woman's education. To enjoy an opportunity for education is the right of every individual; to make that opportunity so varied as to meet the varied needs of the members is the duty of society; to avail himself of the opportunity to make all of himself that he can make is the duty of every individual.

This is Educational Democracy.

4. It is the right and duty of every man to govern himself. It is one object of education to prepare him to perform this duty. It is his right to determine his own destiny—his right because his duty. And as he must see with his own eyes, work with his own hands, and think with his own brain, so he must guide himself with his own judgment and rule himself with his own conscience. If he is blind, some one else must see for him; if he is paralyzed, some one else must work for him. So, if he has no judgment or no conscience, some one else must guide and rule him. But every normal man is furnished with eyes to see, hands to work, judgment to guide, conscience to rule. Such is the assumption of democracy, which holds that the object of all just government is to prepare the governed to govern himself. Democracy, therefore, in the family and in the school trains the growing child in the art of self-government. And democracy in the state throws responsibility upon the untrained citizen and is not discouraged if he blunders and sometimes blunders badly, for democracy believes the untrained voter will learn by his own blunders.

This is Political Democracy.

This is the democracy for which we are fighting against its resolute and remorseless foes.

Germany has not political liberty, and does not desire it. It is autocratic not only in its form of government but in the spirit of its people. Professor Kuno Francke, of the German Department in Harvard University, in an essay written before the war, thus characterizes the distinction between the American and the German temperament:

> I think I need not fear any serious opposition if I designate self-possession as the cardinal American virtue. . . . In contradiction to this fundamental American trait of self-possession, I designate the passion for self-surrender as perhaps the most significant expression of national German character.

He adds that, while this passion leads the German at times to surrender himself to a great cause or sacred task, it also leads him to surrender himself to whims and hysterias of all sorts.

> "Nobody," he says, "can be a more relentless destroyer of all that makes life beautiful and lovely, nobody can be a more savage hater of religious beliefs, of popular traditions, of patriotic instincts, than the German who has convinced himself that by the uprooting of all these things he performs the sacred task of saving society."

The events which have occurred in Belgium, northern France, Serbia, and Armenia since this essay of Professor Francke's was written furnish a tragic illustration of its truth as an interpretation of German character.

Germany has not educational liberty. Its educational system is ingeniously framed to equip a few with boots and spurs to drive, and the many with saddle and bridle to be driven. Its teachers are appointed by the king in the provinces, by the Emperor in the Empire. Their function was declared by the Emperor of Austria in 1815, by the present Emperor of Germany in 1890, to be the creation of obedient subjects and loyal supporters of the crown.

Germany has not industrial liberty. All wealth is derived from the land. In America by our Homestead Law we threw open our agricultural lands to all the world, giving 160 acres to any individual who would live upon them and cultivate them; and, though we carelessly allowed our mines, forests, and water powers to fall into the hands of a few wealthy owners, we are attempting by our policy of conservation and of land taxation to correct that well-nigh fatal error. In Germany the ancient feudal system survives, which puts the control of the nation's wealth into the hands of a landed aristocracy, popularly known as Junkers. Peasant proprietorship is practically unknown.

Germany has not religious liberty. "Perfect love casteth out fear." It is equally true that fear casteth out love. The religion inculcated by the leaders of German thought and life is the religion of fear. The reverence demanded is for a God who is the ally of the military power; the worship is of a God imaged by Odin, not by Jesus Christ. Its ethical effect is indicated by the following two sentences from a German pastor, in a paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer: "Forgive in merciful long-suffering each bullet and each blow which misses its mark! Lead us not into the temptation of letting our wrath be too tame in carrying out thy divine judgment!"

This pagan Power has, through its Emperor, declared its purpose to reorganize Europe, recall from the grave the buried Cæsars and re-establish them in this twentieth century.[1] We are at war with this pagan Power in order to establish for all humanity the right, and to maintain for all humanity the duty, of self-control, self-development, self-support, and personal comradeship with the heavenly Father. This is what we mean by the saying:

The world shall be safe for democracy.

The Knoll, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

[1] The Emperor's address, October, 1900, on the dedication of the Museum of Roman Antiquities at Saalburg.

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THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR PROGRAMME

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT, PREPARED WITH THE CO-OPERATION AND APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

RECENT developments in all the warring countries abroad have shown clearly that the fundamental problem which all must meet is that of the proper use of man power. It has become almost a hackneyed statement to say that this is a war of industries even more than of armies. None the less, the statement holds true, and the real question which we have to face if we are to perfect a really adequate war organization is how to place each man where he can do the most effective work for the winning of the war. To use an individual in any niche other than the one for which he is best fitted is a waste of valuable human energy, and to that extent is a weakening of the Nation's war machine. This is the general principle underlying the new plan for a war labor administration.

The plan is not theoretical, but is developed by the war experience of the last ten months, influenced, in addition, by the example of the European nations whose conditions are most nearly like our own. It is the plan that is supported by facts as they exist in this country to-day.

The tendency toward unifying and centralizing the administration of the American labor programme has been an irresistible development. The President's determination early in January to place the responsibility for the administration of the Nation's labor policies on the Secretary of Labor was reached as a result of experience with a situation in which each production department of the Government had been engaged in handling its own individual labor problems without a central policy and with no single agency to determine proper methods of distribution or proper means of giving preference to the most vital forms of war work in supplying them with the necessary labor.

The outbreak of war found the country without an effective National distributing or employment agency system, and with no complete system to deal with labor controversies which might arise in an industrial population of thirty-five million. As the munitions programme developed, without any central agency to look to for handling problems of distribution and adjustment, each production department of the Government—that is, the Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Department, the Shipping Board, and the Navy Department—naturally set up within its own jurisdiction an agency or agencies for handling its manpower problems. This development was inevitable, and, in a large measure, beneficial. Many of these agencies have done most effective work in securing needed labor and in dealing with industrial disputes. Yet the weakness arising from a lack of unified policy showed itself comparatively early. The National industrial system, complex as it is, is yet a single organism. One member cannot be touched without affecting the whole. In adjustment and distribution alike these several labor agencies were found to be interfering with each other. Government departments began to bid against each other for labor with the only possible inducement in sight—one of wage increases. Strikes and disputes were handled by the several departments, often with good judgment in individual cases; but, without common understandings as to policies, agents of the various departments frequently added confusion to complicated situations. Some arrangement was necessary to deal promptly and uniformly on a Nation-wide basis with labor disputes affecting war work. Without such a plan it seemed inevitable that existing labor unrest would be stimulated. It was this situation which led the President to authorize the Secretary of Labor to establish a war labor administration to deal with the man-power problem on an adequate, uniform, National scale. The decision had of course been preceded by the most careful study of conditions in industry and of their causes.

The President's decision was announced early in January. Shortly after that the Secretary of Labor appointed an Advisory Council of seven members, consisting of two representatives of the public, two of employers, two of wage-earners, and one of women in industry. The Secretary asked this Council to assist him in formulating a programme and organizing plans for the new administration; and the plan now adopted is largely the result of the deliberations of this body.

It consists in establishing in the Department of Labor seven new divisions, or services, to handle the emergency war work placed on the Department by the President's order. These seven new divisions will be directly responsible to the Secretary of Labor through a Policies Board consisting of the heads of the divisions with the Secretary as chairman. This Policies Board will serve as a general staff for the Department, to talk over at frequent intervals the plans of the Department and to unify policy. The labor administration, it is expected, will have complete charge and direction of the war labor policy of the Government, and will establish machinery adequate for carrying them out. Congress is now being asked for an appropriation to provide for the administrative expense.

The seven new divisions include an adjustment service, a housing and transportation of workers service, a conditions of labor service, an information and education service, a women in industry service, a training and dilution service, and a distribution or employment agency service. These agencies, it will be seen, can be made to include all the main functions necessary for the promotion of a sound industrial system and for the proper distribution, housing, and education of the working population. Throughout, of course, the central idea will be the expediting of necessary munitions of war, and the proper, just, and equitable employment of workmen in the most effective manner for the production of the supplies which our Army at the front and the armies of our allies so urgently need.

Labor is merely an abstract noun; it is not a commodity which can be seen or handled or bought or sold. Capital is also used to include persons within its meaning. In this sense there is no such thing as capital. Yet capital is represented by things which are tangible, which can be bought or sold, seized or condemned; and labor, except in its products, is not.

The labor problem is, from beginning to end, a human problem on both sides. The persons who are included within the meaning of the word capital are merely human beings engaged in industry with a certain background of tradition, experience, and motives; and labor is like capital in this respect. Each group must be considered in any war labor programme as a collection of individual members of the Nation, and not as its mere instrumentalities or possessions.

The most obvious recognition of this principle lies in the plans for the adjustment service. No mere machinery for imposing adjustment, arbitration, or whatever it may be called, on the two groups can be successful without the promotion of a spirit to support it in the groups involved. This spirit must be the main reliance in any accommodation of differences between the human elements involved.

A most gratifying start toward a better spirit of co-operation between employer and employee has already been inaugurated in the agreement reached by the joint conference of employers and employees held in Washington during the past month with Mr. William H. Taft and Mr. Frank P. Walsh representing the public. This group has worked out an understanding on many of the basic principles involved in the relations between capital and labor. The understanding thus reached on controversial points will unquestionably be of the greatest value in accommodating future specific differences. The recommendations of the conference will undoubtedly be embodied in the policy to be pursued by the adjustment service of the new labor administration when its organization is finally completed. It is only through employers and wage-earners meeting together and discussing on equal terms their common problems that real co-operation in a democratic country can be secured. Agreements of this sort have already been utilized on certain specific forms of war work, and the inauguration of the same method for dealing with the general labor situation augurs well for the future.

The plans for the Department of Labor, however, recognize the necessity for following up and administering the terms of any agreement reached. The wage-earners cannot be successfully distributed among the war industries without the maintenance of proper housing facilities, proper working conditions for both men and women, and adequate training facilities. Nor can disputes be avoided without a sufficient degree of Governmental

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investigation aimed to adjust all matters of complaint for either side against the other from their very beginning.

A recognition of these facts underlies the establishment of the housing and transportation, conditions of labor, training and dilution, and women in industry services. A war housing bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate carrying an appropriation of $50,000,000 for the purpose of establishing an adequate housing programme, and the Secretary of Labor has requested Mr. Otto M. Eidlitz to act as housing director as soon as this service is authorized.

Vastly important for the promotion of sound sentiment in all classes of the industrial population and for securing an informed public opinion on industrial problems, there is also included in the plan of administration a service on information and education which will endeavor to clarify the war labor policy of the Government through a wide diffusion of correct information. The material distributed will include both general news of the plans and purposes of the Government and of the results of foreign experience on similar problems and technical information about the most modern methods of plant management and handling of employment problems. Necessarily, the traditions of misunderstanding between employers and wage-earners are a serious handicap to the maintenance of any co-operative agreements for the period of the war, and, though difficulties which may arise might theoretically be anticipated and avoided through Government investigation, mediation, and the operation of adjustment boards, the results desired can never practically be accomplished unless the general public, as well as the parties themselves, is correctly informed on these subjects and can lend its support to adjustments and accommodations which may be urged.

One of the most vital parts of the new programme is the employment agency service, which will attempt to set up, for the first time, a central distributing agency for labor which can place the needed man quickly and effectively in the place where he is most needed. One of the greatest difficulties which the Government has met up to the present time in its attempt to solve the labor problem has been the tendency of employers and Government departments alike to bid against each other for labor which they all need, with the inevitable result that labor has migrated to the place where wages were the highest without regard to the importance of the work involved. The new distributing agency, it is hoped, will furnish a means for deciding the relative importance of different forms of war work and for securing and placing workmen at the points where they can be of the most value. Necessarily, the success of this task will depend in large measure on the terms agreed upon between the representatives of employers and workmen in conference on questions such as the adjustment of wages, the limitation of profits, and similar issues.

The war labor administration will be dealing with the problem of labor in production, and, necessarily, it will have to be in the closest possible contact with the departments of the Government which are handling production problems. Since the various production agencies have already established divisions for dealing with their labor problems, and since these divisions are in touch with their needs, it would, naturally, be unwise to do away with them. The plan involves leaving in each production department the agencies already established, and even, in some cases, adding to these agencies, while taking over in the new labor administration all control of general policy.

These separate labor agencies, that is, will continue to handle their individual problems, but will look to the Department of Labor for leadership on basic principles. In this way the weaknesses which have manifested themselves before, such as interference on adjustment questions and uncontrolled competition for labor, will be avoided, while their services, with the benefit of ten months' experience, will be retained. The Department of Labor, in the new administration, will have an agency capable of dealing with the labor side of the industrial situation as a whole through its extensive machinery, while it will have the aid and assistance of each of the separate bureaus already established on their particular problems.

No prediction, of course, can safely be made as yet as to the outcome of the new labor programme. It is a step of the first importance for which no precedent existed in this country. In certain respects it resembles the British plan, which centralized control in the labor supply department of the Ministry of Munitions. At the same time the difference between conditions in the two countries made many features of the British programme impracticable here. The general aim has been to adopt as far as possible the features of the British plan which seemed to apply to this country, while making such changes and innovations as American experience already acquired made apparently advisable. The plan is not a theoretical one; and one of its chief claims for support lies in the fact that it has grown out of actual experience, and has not been simply framed along new and arbitrary or blindly imitative lines.

Necessarily, no programme will be successful without the best possible men in charge of it, and every effort is being made to secure for the new divisions the men best fitted by training and experience to handle the work. The Government realizes that the problem of man power is one of prime magnitude, and it is laying its plans accordingly.

THE PERIL OF THINKING IN BILLIONS

A LETTER WHICH EXPLAINS ITSELF

IN an article headed "20,000,000 Subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan," published in The Outlook of April 10, I made some errors which I hasten to admit, although no one has as yet called attention to them.

Writing of the amount that would be obtained if a $50 bond were bought by each one of the 55,000,000 persons in the United States who had passed their twenty-first year, I said that the resulting subscription would be $27,500,000,000.

It is, of course, perfectly obvious that I used an extra cipher which should have been omitted, and that the correct figure would be $2,750,000,000. Later on in the article I repeated the mistake in writing that if 12,500,000 persons invested $2 a week, and an additional 12,500,000 persons invested $1 a week for fifty weeks, the sum secured would be $18,750,000,000. The correct amount would be $1,875,000,000.

All of which shows how important it is that we should be careful in dealing with the nothings or ciphers of life, and how difficult it is for us to comprehend things we cannot visualize. If the sums involved had been thousands instead of billions, these mistakes would have been self-evident to me as I wrote, but because I have not and can never have a conception of what a billion dollars really means the error did not reveal itself to me or the proof-readers, and apparently has not been noticed by any one else.

Reflecting thus on a miscalculation that I am chagrined to admit, I find myself wondering whether the necessity for thinking in billions, which is one consequence of the war, is not making us all careless of the smaller sums that we earn and disburse. We read that the belligerents are spending one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five million dollars a day. The statement means absolutely nothing to us, for it is beyond our comprehension; but I am nevertheless inclined to think that it makes us less careful in the expenditure of one dollar and is largely responsible for the advance in prices that is causing much hardship and is mistakenly attributed to inflation.

Perhaps we can counteract the tendency toward extravagance that is thus induced by reckoning the cost of the war in terms that we can understand. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the total expenses of our Government will have been about $130 apiece for every man, woman, and child in the Nation. This means an average of $260 each for every adult in the country. This money must be saved and paid in taxes or invested in bonds. The question is, Are we all doing our share?

THEODORE H. PRICE.

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GLIMPSES OF OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

The two following letters throw an interesting light upon the conditions and circumstances in which, outside of his fighting duties, the American soldier is living in France. Francis Rogers, the author of the first letter, is a graduate of Harvard and an accomplished musical authority and singer of New York. He and his wife have volunteered their services in the important work of entertaining the soldiers which is carried on systematically by the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations at the front. Mrs. Lee, a daughter of the late E. P. Roe, the popular American novelist, has for two winters been officially engaged in hospital relief work in France.—THE EDITORS.

I—THE AMERICAN PRIVATE AND THE FRENCH POILU

"THE Rogers Concert Party" completed its third month in France with a record of some sixty concerts, given to as many different audiences. Nearly all of these concerts were given for the American soldiers; but a few of them took place in French *Foyers du Soldat* and hospitals. Occasionally our audiences have been made up of soldiers from both armies. In a previous letter (The Outlook, December 12, 1917) I described our camp concerts as they were during the first weeks of our tour. Since then we have not altered their general character, though no two programmes are exactly alike, and experience has suggested changes in minor details. Formerly the boys were eager to sing in chorus, but now that they are hard at work in their daily military routine they prefer to sit back and listen to the voice of somebody else. Consequently, nowadays I do all the singing, except in "America," with which we always conclude our entertainment. (As for "The Star-Spangled Banner," it is beyond the capacity of anything except a trained chorus or a brass band.)

The American soldier is, and is likely to remain, homesick. Home news filters to him all too slowly through the American papers printed in France and through the Army Post Office. My wife and I have ourselves been away from home too long to have any fresh news to offer him, but we talk with him about his home, sing him the home songs, and tell him home jokes and stories as industriously as ever. The evil temptations that surround a camp can best be met by the soldier who feels himself in close touch with the standards of his bringing up, and correspondents in America will do well to keep the tone of their letters on a plane that will invigorate the morale of their boys in France. The fatigues and difficulties of military service in a far country must be resisted by a healthy inner life. Boys who do not hear often from home or who get depressing or commonplace letters are much more likely to slip or fall than those whose families supply them with constant mental and moral refreshment. This advice applies not only to parents and wives, but also to girl friends, who should remember that as our soldiers come closer to the stern realities of life they mature quickly and judge things more and more by their intrinsic value. When they finally come home, they will not be satisfied with the trivialities that may have contented them before the war; they will be disappointed if they do not find a serious mental attitude to correspond with their own increased maturity of thought.

Our opportunities to meet French audiences have been infrequent, but our few experiences have been such as to make us regret that they could not be numerous. The entry of America into the war was a great encouragement to the French soldier, and he likes to hear from American lips how glad we are to be in France and how anxious we are to do everything we can to reinforce the gallant French army in its struggle for the right. Knowing this, we have made a point of expressing from the platform our admiration for their mighty achievements and our high hopes for the future. These words of ours, as well as our French songs and recitations, the *poilus* have received with many marks of approval. The contrast between the French private soldier and the American is striking. The American, who has not yet been under fire, takes his military duties more or less in a spirit of adventure. He is, I am sure, potentially a good soldier, but he has not yet won his spurs; he has not received his baptism of fire. The French soldier, on the contrary, is a finished product. Three years and a half of discipline, danger, and suffering have developed him into a first-class fighting man. An English major said to me the other day that he considered the present French army to be the best army ever assembled anywhere, and I believe he is right. I am too ignorant of military affairs to hazard a judgment on matters of organization or equipment, but I have seen thousands of *poilus*, both at work and at play, and my respect for them increases every day.

A typical *poilu* is five feet seven inches in height and weighs one hundred and fifty pounds. His hair is dark, as are his sparkling eyes. His mustache turns up cheerfully at the ends, his fresh-shaven cheeks glow with health. His shoulders are not broad, but his back is flat and muscular. His large, bony hands require no covering even in the coldest weather. His hips are rather large; his legs, slightly bowed, are noticeably sturdy. His uniform may be faded, but it is not ragged, and his shoes are in good repair. To my eye he looks the perfectly fit fighting man. In conversation one finds him full of courage and purpose, fatalistic in his personal philosophy, frankly tired of the war, but grimly resolved to free his country forever from the German invader. To achieve this end he counts largely upon the help of us Americans. Just what he thinks of us as individuals now that his country is swarming with us I cannot make out. Our methods and manners bear little resemblance to his, and there is much in our bearing that must be objectionable to him, but if, when the war is won, we shall have performed a fair share in winning it, we shall have done all that he really requires of us.

I have never met a Frenchman who spoke well of his own Government, and yet this same Government has been remarkably successful in keeping the machinery of life running smoothly. When I came to France three months ago, I was prepared to find disorganization and discomfort, but in the course of my constant travels over a large section of the country I have found very little of either.

Trains are few and slow both on the main lines and across country, but they are quite as faithful to the time-table as American trains in time of peace. Though they are few, they usually are adequate to the traffic requirements. Their dining-car service remains far superior to ours. Whatever the problems of the private householder may have been in supplying his family with food, for the traveler who, like us, has lived in hotels, the problem has been simple enough. For a price less than those prevalent in America six months ago he has had no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient and well-proportioned meal. We have frequented pretentious hostelries in the large cities, as well as tiny inns in remote villages where before the war no American was ever seen, and nowhere have we found a shortage of any essentials of diet. White bread and cream disappeared long ago, but war bread is palatable, and there is always milk enough (albeit somewhat watery) for one's morning coffee. Sugar is always at hand. Meat is abundant. I saw recently in a little village some farmers who were sustaining life on three consecutive courses of meat at one sitting! Clothing (especially shoes) is more expensive than before the war, but is still below the prices prevalent in New York. Indeed, I doubt if the cost of living is higher in France to-day than it was in America a year ago.

Gasoline is scarce and hard to get at any price. In Paris private automobiles have all but disappeared, but taxis are numerous between dawn and sunset, and still much cheaper than taxis in New York. But transportation by taxi is fraught with trials, seldom without a humorous aspect. The drivers are allowed so much gasoline *per diem*, and they consume it in such fashion as seems good to them. Most of the through trains leave Paris before eight o'clock in the morning, but, as few taxis emerge from their nightly repose as early as that, walking to the station, bags and rugs in hand, is often the weary lot of the traveler. From noon till two o'clock Mr. Taxi Driver is apt to be at luncheon, and even the great thoroughfares are as empty as Coney Island in January. As the day wears on the supply of

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gasoline sinks to the point where the driver has only enough to get him home for the night. If you are going his way, he will consent to drop you *en route;* otherwise, if the subway does not serve your needs, you will have to supply your own locomotion. Those who go to the theater, and they are legion, have to go in the subway or on foot, for after nightfall a taxi is usually unobtainable.

The theaters, which seem always to be full, have lost all their gayety of appearance, for no one wears evening dress, which in the theaters aided by government subsidy is officially forbidden. A prominent men's tailor told me the other day that he had not made a dress suit since the war began.

Automobiling over the French roads is, as it always was, a delight. In one respect it is more delightful than ever; nowadays you usually have the roads all to yourself! In some mysterious way the French, despite the shortage of labor, have kept their roads in excellent repair. Hour after hour one may roll at high speed, just as of yore, without a jar, almost without a turn of the steering-wheel, between two endless lines of trees, punctuated every few yards by neat piles of small stones left there for the repairs that always seem just to have been completed. Along these roads one meets occasional groups of marching soldiers, sometimes artillery, sometimes a train of great cannons. More frequently one encounters one of the high two-wheeled horse vehicles in which the peasants go to market. But of pleasure vehicles one sees none.

The little roadside villages which are so familiar to all tourists are still there, but they are deserted except by the very old, the very young, and the middle-aged women. Sometimes one may whirl through one of them without seeing even a cat or a hen. One day we motored through a score of little villages in the devastated district where there remained not a house with a roof and all its walls in place. Nor was there a sign of life of any sort in them. The atmosphere of desolation and loneliness in these once living communities is indescribable to those who have never breathed it.

That same day we spent an hour in and about the Cathedral at Rheims. As it stood there in the noonday glow it was at once the saddest and the loveliest of all great edifices. From the æsthetic point of view, the façade, the towers, and the north side of the nave have not suffered greatly. The sculpture on the north tower was injured by the burning of the scaffoldings which incased it at the beginning of the war, but the heat imparted to the stone a singularly lovely muddy tinge. As we were passing the eastern end we heard a series of crashes within. Later we learned that a long-expected collapse of a considerable section of the stone roof over the choir had just taken place. Everything inside the Cathedral has been removed; the grandiose interior is now a mere shell. In the south aisle of the nave stands a huge unexploded German obus which some months ago passed through the roof of the south transept and buried itself in the pavement beneath. The sacristan told us he was within ten feet of where it struck, but suffered no injury.

I said the other day to a Frenchman that if the Cathedral were allowed to stand as it now is, without restoration, it would be the most touching monument in all Christendom. He replied: "No Frenchman could have said that. The Cathedral at Rheims, where Clovis was crowned, and still fragrant from the presence of Jeanne d'Arc, is the heart of France, the very symbol of its life. We shall never permit it to remain a ruin, a mere relic of the past." In front of the Cathedral the small equestrian statue of Jeanne d'Arc, which was placed there a dozen years ago, stands unscathed. Twenty feet away is a large shell hole, but the gallant little figure rides on, gay and undaunted, her sword high in air, her face turned skyward, the perfect symbol of the France of 1918.

France goes about the business of war soberly, courageously; the abnormal has become the normal. Superficially, the signs of suffering are few; beneath the surface every fiber is tingling with unspeakable pain and grief. A few weeks ago a man went to call on some Parisian friends whom he had not seen for several years. Formerly they lived in the splendor that befitted their great wealth. This time the door was opened, not by a flunky, but by a simply dressed maid, who said, "Please, monsieur, to keep your coat on; the house is not heated." His hostess gave him his usual cordial welcome, and told him how her husband and she felt that they themselves now had no right to the use of their wealth. "France," she said, "needs it more than we do. We buy just food enough for our needs. We do not heat our house, for our hearts beat strong and warm for France, and is not that enough to keep our bodies warm?"

So speaks the spirit of France. Its body is maimed, its soul is in pain, but its heart still beats with an unquenchable patriotic fervor.

FRANCIS ROGERS.

Paris, February 6, 1918.

II—"THE YANKS ARE COMING"

GOOD luck found us in this old Savoy town, Chambéry, when it was decided that it was to be the headquarters of the first recreation center of United States troops in France. The three neighboring towns of Chambéry, Aix-les-Bains, and Challes have been selected as the general territory of the first recreation center in France for United States soldiers on leave. The United States Provost Marshal has his headquarters at Aix-les-Bains, and military authority is administered from there. But Chambéry is the old capital of Savoy and the official seat of local government, so, by courtesy at least, it is the focus of this recreation center.

The Y. M. C. A. has had the responsibility of making arrangements for the actual care of our troops, such as finding sleeping-rooms, installing clubs, and preparing entertainments, sports, etc., but great preparations have also been made by the people of Chambéry themselves. The Sindicat Initiative, an organization of long standing in Savoy, has formed committees of every kind to make the visit of the Americans both pleasant and profitable. People who speak English have volunteered to act as interpreters. Hostesses have offered the hospitality of their homes for afternoon tea. Walking parties have been organized by the boys of the high school. There is a committee for greeting the soldiers at the railway station; a committee to mend their clothes; a committee to steer them away from any lurking evil at Chambéry. And if the kind intentions of the inhabitants can be realized, no possible harm and every conceivable joy has been arranged for by the affectionate forethought of our allies in Savoy.

For some time past we have been working in Chambéry as members of the American Fund for French Wounded. We have made friends among the people and we feel that we have the confidence of the local authorities. We have had the delightful privilege of being behind the scenes, of receiving the unofficial visits of the people and elucidating the problems of United States customs and manners; of seeing the rough drafts of speeches of welcome; of being the willing dogs upon whom all suggestions were tried before they blossomed forth into accepted plans of entertainment.

On February 16 the first contingent of United States soldiers arrived at Aix-les-Bains. On the 18th the boys began arriving at Chambéry, and from now on to the end of the war our troops will continue to come to this neighborhood to spend their first leave of seven days from camp and trenches.

It had been announced that we would have two days' notice before the advent of the troops. In the hotel where we are staying a hundred soldiers are to be quartered, and we were leisurely making preparations for their reception.

Early in the morning of February 18 there was a hurry call from the railway station, a rush down the corridor of the hotel, and a bang on the door. "The Americans will arrive in twenty minutes!" was the notification. In twenty minutes we were at the station to welcome them. The Mayor and all the dignitaries of Chambéry had already assembled. The Y. M. C. A.'s were waiting as United States delegates, to receive the soldiers. All were waving flags and tiptoeing in excitement when the station-master announced that the train was two hours late. We solemnly withdrew to wait.

As if by magic the flags of the Allies, dominated by the

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Stars and Stripes, had appeared in the windows of the houses. Up and down the street we could see the inhabitants hurriedly putting the last touches on the decorations they had planned for the reception of our troops.

An hour passed, and we began wondering if a certain amount of United States hustle might not get into that special. We returned to the railway station, and there we found the officials

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CHAMBÉRY AND CHALLES-LES-EAUX

DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS:

You have already learned of the approaching arrival in our community of the first contingent of American soldiers on leave. Before long we shall have with us in our homes, our shops and stores, in our meadows and on our hillsides, these sons of an ardent and generous people. For Savoy it is surely an honor and a privilege to be called upon to receive them. In welcoming them we shall remember the welcome they gave to the representatives of France [the Joffre-Viviani Mission, which visited the United States in the spring of 1917]. When in a day or two we see them wandering through our streets, with their big soft hats, a little homesick, a little shy, perhaps, trying to adjust themselves to their strange and novel surroundings, seeking to orient themselves, so to speak, we shall not stare at them as if they were a kind of curious and interesting novelty. We shall see in them the living representatives of that splendid Nation which has freely offered us the support of its moral power, its wealth, and its fighting men, because it is convinced that the cause of the Allies is the cause of righteousness, justice, and liberty.

We shall think of them, moreover, as having come to us from far away in order to share with our own *poilus* a life of heroic endurance and to stand side by side with them against the enemy, determined to suffer, to die, but also to triumph.

Finally, we shall remember one fact to which no Frenchwoman can be indifferent. It is that among these boys, these husbands, these soldiers, there are many who have forever said farewell to their homes and firesides and to the land that gave them birth, for their tombs will be somewhere yonder in the soil of our beloved France which they have come to defend and to deliver.

These thoughts need only to be suggested to us in order to excite in our hearts a current of intense sympathy for these our visitors; every selfish consideration will be blotted out; no one will think for a moment of calculating whether their presence will increase our discomforts in food and lodgings; nor will any one dream of "profiteering" from their necessities. Dominated by a single purpose, that of treating them as guests and allies, we shall be their warm-hearted guides and protectors.

In these times of national suffering and sorrow for our dead we do not propose to you, fellow-citizens, to celebrate the visit of these American comrades on leave with brilliant festivities or echoing cheers. What we ask of you is simply to make yourselves known to these noble-hearted allies by a word, a gesture, a helpful attention, an unselfish action. A frank, cordial, friendly smile, even, will go far towards expressing the gratitude of Savoy and of France.

CITIZENS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC, SOLDIERS OF LIBERTY!

As it has pleased you to come to us for your seven days of leave which you cannot enjoy at home in your own far-distant and beloved country, believe us when we tell you that we receive you as comrades-in-arms and as if you were our own sons. To you we open our hearts and offer our hands. We bid you welcome!

ÉMILE ULLERN,
President of the Committee.

This address, the charming sentiment of which is so characteristically French and can be only inadequately expressed in an English translation, was issued broadcast in printed form at Chambéry in February last with the following title: "Appel du Comité de Patronage des Permissionaires Américains." It may be described in English as the "Appeal of the Committee on Welcome and Welfare for American Soldiers on Leave"

again running about distractedly. S. O. S. calls were being sent in every direction that the train was about to enter the station. Again we assembled, and in a few minutes the cars rolled up to the platform and the boys began climbing out. They were tired, mud-stained warriors, each one carrying his pack, but they marched by as fine and cheerful a lot of men as one can well imagine. Uncle Sam can be proud of his sons in France.

Chambéry has become galvanized. The quiet old town has been awakened by the laughter of American soldiers. In every direction one sees them, riding bicycles, making friends with the little children, fraternizing with the *poilus*, invading the candy shops on the days when sweets are sold, making themselves thoroughly at home, but never abusing hospitality. They are winning the affection of France as much by their genuineness as men as by their efficiency as soldiers.

In the course of their leave the Mayor of Chambéry tendered them a reception. The old Town Hall had been decorated in their honor. The stone stairway leading to the state apartment was banked with palms and flowers and ablaze with lights and flags. All the dignitaries and celebrities of the neighborhood had been invited to meet our soldiers. Churchmen in their robes, officers in their full-dress uniforms wearing the medals they had won in their years of service, citizens of Chambéry who had earned respect in their various callings in life, officers of the Allies and officers of the United States Army, members of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the American Fund for French Wounded, and the wives and daughters of Chambéry's most honored residents, were assembled at the reception when our soldiers filed by to receive the greeting of the Mayor in the name of Savoy and of France.

Then from some hidden corner a band poured forth the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," while every American soldier present stood attention to the music of his National anthem.

The Mayor's message was repeated in English for the better understanding of our boys, and to the tones of the "Marseillaise" our soldiers saluted the French.

An officer of the United States Army made a speech of thanks and appreciation that was interpreted into French by a member of the Y. M. C. A.

The old Mayor, with charming dignity and hospitality, then invited us all to drink a toast to the United States and her soldiers, and a member of the American Fund for French Wounded responded, "To France." And so the reception ended. This old Savoy town in particular and France entire have offered the hand of friendship to the children of Uncle Sam. The grip will never be loosened as long as there are a Frenchman and an American to stand together for liberty, equality, and fraternity.

After the Mayor's reception the boys settled down to three or four days of solid enjoyment. The fine Army band of American Negro musicians came over from Aix-les-Bains and put Chambéry in a whirl of excitement. A concert was given in the theater under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and the house was crowded to the doors and every seat in the orchestra occupied by American soldiers. A minstrel show was part of the programme, and the two end men, in traditional minstrel togs, cracked jokes, danced, and sang songs, with a chorus and band to support them. The wild applause of the audience worked the actors into a perfect frenzy of cake walks, hand-springs, and grotesque gestures, and the curtain dropped on a roar of excitement from soldiers and actors alike.

From the concert we adjourned to the club rooms of the Y. M. C. A., where a reception was given to the people of Chambéry in acknowledgment of their charming hospitality to our American boys. The large club, with its open fires and comfortable chairs, has tried to take the place of a home to the soldiers, and here, with the ladies of the Y. M. C. A., they received their guests, who a few days before had made them welcome to Savoy.

The happy week is over. The boys have again strapped their packs on their backs and they are going back to the war. As the train was about to draw out of the station, on an impulse that was irresistible, we decided to go with them, so we rode away with the troops. But it was only a postponement, and at the next stopping-place we saw them go on without us. From the platform we touched each boy's hand there as he reached out from his window, and then the long train gradually disappeared. If good-by means God be with you, then good-by it was. An American soldier is very lovable, but it was more than love they took with them to-day when they left us to go to the front. It was reverence and thankfulness that our soldiers are the men they are.

PAULINE SANDS LEE.

Chambéry, France, February 24, 1918.

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MAJOR GEORGE F. CHANDLER
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE POLICE

THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS

SOLDIERS OF LAW AND ORDER

BY KATHERINE MAYO

AUTHOR OF "JUSTICE TO ALL," THE STANDARD AUTHORITY ON STATE POLICE

Three stories by Miss Mayo relating to adventures of the Pennylvania State Police have been published in The Outlook (March 20, March 27, April 3) under the general title "Soldiers of Law and Order." Miss Mayo's narrative "The Murder of Sam Howell" in the The Outlook of April 10 tells of the crime which aroused her interest in the State Police and helped to bring about the establishing of the New York State Troopers.—THE EDITORS.

"AFTER it was all over—as quick as he'd gone—I began to feel queer and sick. My knees shook so they wouldn't hold me. Then, as soon as I could, I grabbed my shawl and ran over here to you. Emma, if ever I saw a bad, dangerous man, he was it. And I know he's not gone far. He's not done with us yet. Oh, *what* shall we do?"

The other woman looked out across the farm-yard to her visitor's little house on the bleak hillside beyond. Her face was somber.

"We do seem awful alone sometimes—we country folks," she said, "and especially now there's so many foreigners coming up the pike. Sometimes I think I'll have to sell out the old place and move to town." Her eyes filled with tears.

But the visitor's attention had strayed. She was staring at a little placard standing on the mantel-shelf against the clock.

"'New York State Troopers,'" she read aloud, slowly. "'If you need police protection in the rural districts, call up Central. Troopers may be nearer than you think!' What on earth is this?"

"Oh, just something the doctor left the other day. *He* thought it meant that somebody's remembered us at last. He said: 'If you have a horse stolen, or your hay fired, or tramps bother you, or anything wrong, all you have to do now is just to call up Central and say, "I want the State Troopers," and help 'll come along.'"

"For the land sake! Do you believe there's anything in it?"

"I don't know. No. But we might try. Heaven knows we have need enough of help to-day! Let's test it." And the speaker walked over to the telephone.

"I want the State Troopers," she hazarded.

"Central says it's long distance—it'll cost sixty cents." With a dubious face she reported the response.

"Ask her if it's worth it."

"Say, Central! D'you think it's worth it?"

With the curious metallic blare that the instrument sometimes gives, Central's answer shot into the room: "You bet!"

"Oh, go ahead! Tell her to go ahead! I'll pay." Only desperation could have inspired the words. Sixty cents meant no light matter there.

For a moment the two women waited, too excited to talk. Then the bell rang.

"You take the wire," urged the hostess. "It's your story."

"Here's your party," called Central, rare interest in her tone.

The visitor's hand shook as she held the receiver to her ear.

"State Troopers!" said a man's clear voice.

"For the land sake!" exclaimed the visitor once more. "Why, where are you?"

"A Troop headquarters, Batavia."

"Batavia! But that's an awful long way off!"

"Maybe not, ma'am. Are you in trouble?"

In another moment the narrative had swung into full flood. When it finished, the same clear voice asked a question or two, then ceased with the words, "A State trooper will call on you shortly."

"From Batavia, a couple of counties away! Likely story!" scoffed Emma.

But her guest had caught a sort of lift from that confident voice at the other end of the wire.

"Ain't it wonderful? Good-by, Em. I must hurry home to meet him." And she scurried away so fast that she did not hear the other's incredulous laugh.

"Em" stood long at the windows, watching the [illegible] shawl-wrapped figure speed across the winter fields and [illegible] toward the lonely house on the hill.

"Poor thing! I guess the fright unsettled her," she murmured. "To run off with *that* looney idea!"

But suddenly a new phenomenon caught the watcher's eye—two men on horseback, in uniform like soldiers, riding toward the high-perched dwelling from its other side. Who could they be? She could not guess. Nothing like them had ever been seen in those parts. They drew steadily nearer, evidently headed for the house. Yes, and now they and the woman were meeting at the door.

The way of the thing in very truth had been this: A Troop headquarters, two counties distant, receiving the telephoned complaint, had turned to the daily schedule of its far-flung mounted patrols. There it had seen that two troopers should reach a point near the complainant's home at about the current hour. Telephoning that point, A Troop actually had the patrol on the wire just four minutes, by the clock, from the moment of the receipt of the complaint. And the patrol, instead of continuing on its intended course, at once switched off across country at a trot, reaching the anxious woman's gate just as she herself attained it.

For the present this story may not be more precisely told, nor its sequel given. Its local features were immediately set right by vigorous action of the patrol. But from that phase it led on into fields of Federal significance not yet laid open to the general eye.

Meantime it has taught the people of all that countryside a welcome lesson. When trouble now shows its ugly head, nobody stops to ask, "Is it worth while to call the State police?"

Before the creation of the force some people honestly thought that New York did not need a State police. "There is little or no crime in the country districts," they said. And even the country folk themselves were so inured to their way of living that many of them saw in it nothing amiss.

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Those people would be interested to see the records of the Department now. In the daily reports of the patrols of the four troops, in the records of the various troop and sub-station telephone calls, in the complaints and information lodged day and night at Departmental Headquarters in Albany, they would find such a mass of evidence of rural need as would fairly stagger them.

The people did not complain, before, simply because there was no one to complain to.

"Two years ago," said an up-State farmer just the other day, "a 'blind tiger' opened just outside our village. Our constable is a good man, and he started in to close it up. Next night his barn was burned, with all his stock, crops, and implements. Everybody knew who did it. Nobody dared testify. The 'blind tiger' went on. It has been the curse of the place. About a month ago two young fellows in gray uniform came riding through this way. They stopped at the judge's, the postmaster's, the minister's, and the doctor's, introduced themselves as State Troopers, and asked if there was anything they could do for us. Then they called on me.

"One of my best farm-hands had just gone on a drunk and lamed my mare. I certainly was mad, and I told those two young fellows about that blamed 'blind tiger,' where all such deviltries started. Would you believe it?—I don't know how they managed it—but in three days' time the place was shut up. And now these parts are as dry as bone."

It is usually the patrol, stopping at the door for a friendly chat, who elicits timorous, hesitating confidences about matters heretofore thought too delicate to handle or else beyond redress.

"I don't know as it's any business of mine," one such began, "but I do wish something could be done about the way Jake Peters mistreats his stock. Bloody sides and rack-a-bones is all they are, and his barns are something scandalous."

Again: "I know for a fact that Jim Boggs, over in the valley, sells cocaine to those weedy loafers in the village, and I'll tell it in court, too, if only you'll handle Jim and the case. I never would speak before because nothing would have come of it but Jim poisoning my cattle."

And yet again: "There's a condition over in yonder red house beyond that maybe you'd look into. There's a poor old woman living there with her brother that's a miser and half the time drunk. We hear her screaming sometimes. I think he beats her, and we're sure he has her shut up and starved. It ain't, of course, our affair, but couldn't you just investigate?"

The patrol did investigate. The patrol took the cattle abuser before the judge, saw him sentenced, fined, and warned, and thereafter dropped down on his home at strange and irregular times to see that the medicine worked. The patrol gathered in the cocaine smuggler who was turning the village "sports" into criminals. The patrol has done hundreds of other good things that most desperately needed doing, but that never got done before.

The patrol has no barn to be burned. He has no cattle to be poisoned. He has no local friends or enemies to consider, no vote to win, no office to gain. He is here to-day, gone to-morrow. His duty is to enforce the laws of the State, to catch criminals, to preserve peace, to prevent and discourage crime. Unlike local and county officers, constables, and sheriffs, he is hampered by no local boundaries. He may pursue a criminal, operate a case, make an arrest, exercise the full authority of a State peace officer in any section whatsoever, rural or urban, of the entire commonwealth. He cares no more for politics than the wind cares for dry reeds. No political influence, whether in friendship or in vengeance, can touch him. His future is in his own hands, and is solely a matter of personal devotion, courage, energy, and intelligence expended to the limit in the pure service of the State.

If you have in very truth a body of men imbued with enthusiasm, with *esprit de corps*, with a loyal respect for their uniform and with a leaping ambition to make it the most honored of its kind in the world, if you have a body of men so vitally inspired, you may look for its source of inspiration in just one place—in its leader. Be sure of that.

There is not one man to-day in the ranks of the New York State Police who does not look up with loyal and affectionate devotion to Major George Fletcher Chandler, Superintendent of the force; not one who does not feel as he rides his daily patrol that "the Major" rides at his shoulder. To please the Major is his heart's desire. Which means all this: To walk upright, to be gentle, courteous, brave, just, to know the law and enforce it; to honor the peace and maintain it; to be the friend and helper of all good people in their various needs; to use all your brains all the time; to cultivate both brains and discretion; to fight if you must, and when you fight, fight to win. And all the time to bear yourself with the sober dignity of a State officer, knowing that no act or word of yours, *even in your time off duty*, will pass unnoticed; and knowing that the precious uniform, with all that it stands for to State and Nation, is glorified or traitorously stabbed and stained according as you, individually, bear yourself every minute in all the year.

Not one man in five hundred measures up to that? No. Not one man in a thousand, maybe. But by long, stern testing, sifting, winnowing, and *by trial under fire*, two hundred and thirty-five such men will surely at last be found to wear the gray and purple of the State. Their little company will be famous. Membership in it will mean a true distinction the Union over. And the men themselves will be the most jealous, the most relentless judges, the most merciless discarders, of him who fails.

If you want a man to do his poorest, tell him he is only human, excuse his lapses, set him a lenient rule. If you want him to reach the stars, hold him to break-neck climbing on a path as steep and straight and narrow as an edge of Damascus steel and *show* him that only the best men win.

Governor Whitman signed the enactment creating the Department of State Police on April 11, 1917. On the 2d of May he commissioned Major Chandler as Superintendent thereof. By the 16th of July Major Chandler had examined 2,670 applicants, and from them had chosen his original, tentative two hundred and thirty-five; had procured his full quota of mounts—young, unbroken Western stock of excellent quality; and had got men and mounts into training.

On September 6 the entire squadron, wearing the uniform for the first time, rode out of training camp to undertake its virgin tour of service—that of policing the State Fair at Syracuse. The Fair over, the local press, in frank surprise, united with Fair officials to assert that the great annual meet had never before been quite so well handled.

In the meantime Major Chandler had chosen barracks for each of the four troops. Here, in the matter of location, two leading considerations guided him: First, strategic position, calculated on the State's chief needs; and, second, railway facilities to insure mobility.

Batavia, the neighborhood of Syracuse, the neighborhood of Albany, and White Plains were accordingly selected as troop headquarters; and each troop went straight from its Fair duty to its new home.

The patrol system was now organized—the groundwork on which the main scheme of operations must always rest. By this system each barracks and each dependent sub-station becomes the center of a network of patrol routes covering the region assigned to its care. These routes, by a carefully worked out plan, are frequently and easily accessible by telephone from headquarters; so that troopers riding patrol can readily be deflected in any direction as need arises. The route of the patrol may bring him back to his starting-point at night or it may run into an eighteen days' journey. But, whatever its length, its line is constantly changing, and no one but the commanding officer knows to-morrow's trail.

The men ride in pairs, readily recognizable in their gray cavalry uniforms and dark-purple ties. Each carries a loaded crop and is armed with a heavy revolver, conspicuous at his belt Each carries a First Aid kit on his saddle, and many a time already have those kits and their bearers' knowledge of their use come to the rescue of victims of wayside accident.

As has been said, the Department is in daily receipt of large and ever-increasing numbers of requests for service from citizens of every lot and calling, and of every part of the State. And no cranny is too remote for the troopers to reach promptly.

"You know, Major Chandler is a queer sort of man," said a prominent Agricultural Department official recently. "We are always bringing him our troubles, and never one yet that he didn't jump to tackle and cut us clear of. No conundrum seems to phase him. He always invents the answer and he always

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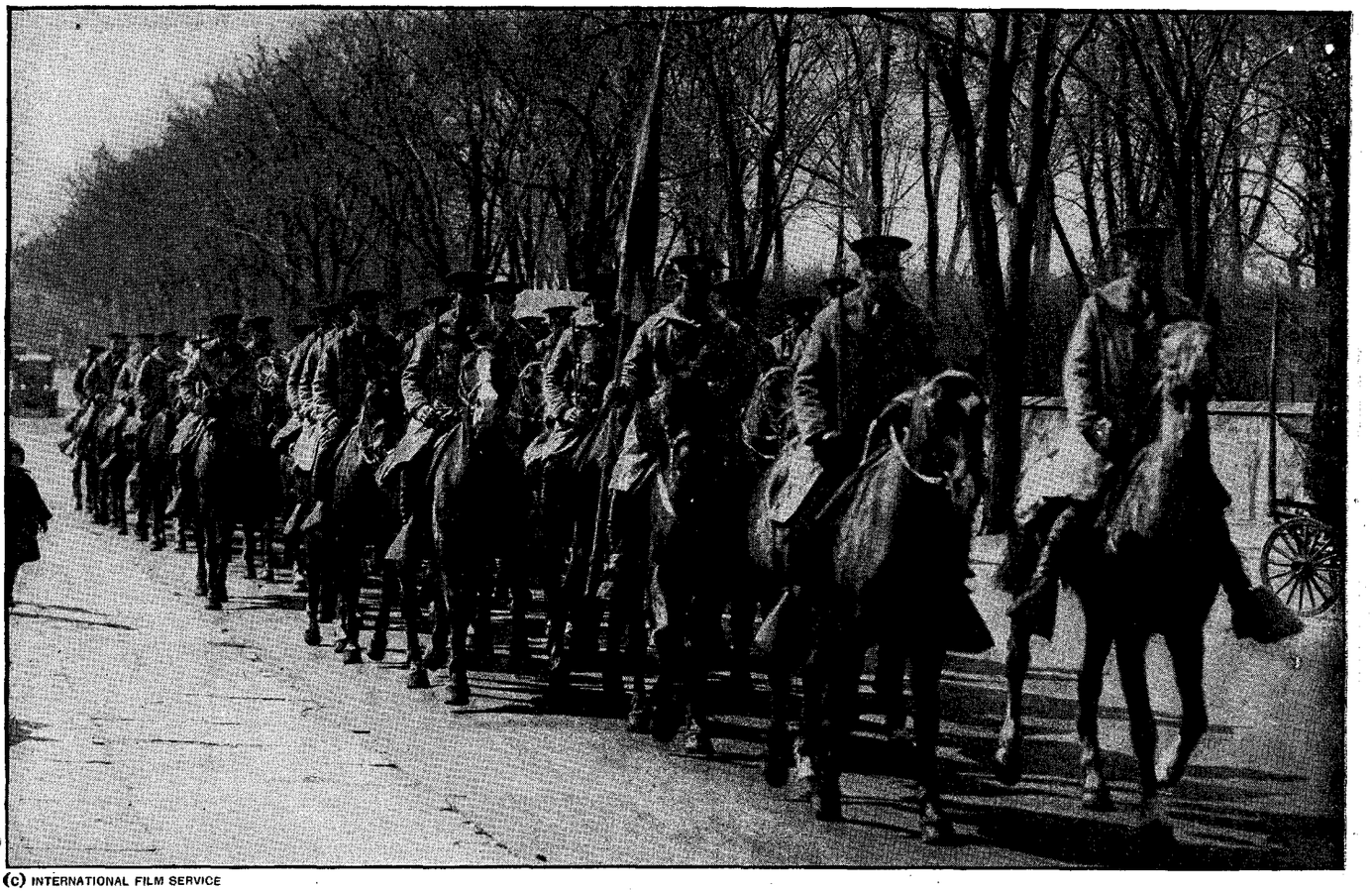

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NEW YORK STATE POLICE ON THEIR WAY "UP STATE" AFTER A PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY

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"HE RAN OVER INTO THOSE WOODS"—THE STATE TROOPERS PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL DISTRICTS

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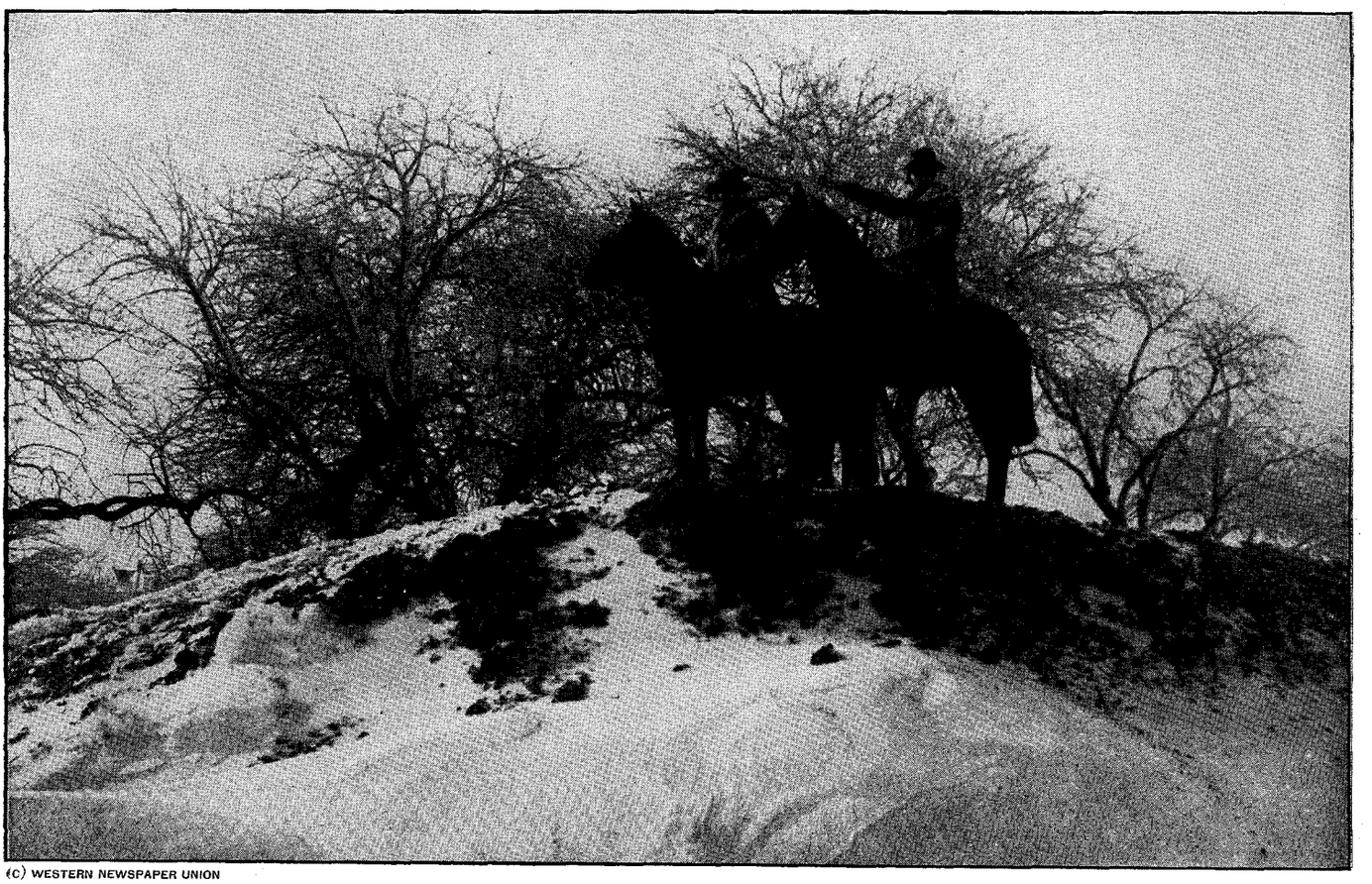
PROTECTING THE STATE'S PROPERTY—TROOPERS WARNING A PARTY OF HIKERS NOT TO BUILD A FIRE IN A PLACE WHERE IT MIGHT SPREAD



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"TWO MEN ON HORSEBACK, IN UNIFORM LIKE SOLDIERS, RIDING TOWARD THE HIGH-PERCHED DWELLING FROM ITS OTHER SIDE" (SEE PAGE 622)

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delivers the goods. All *this* Department wants is to see more power to his elbow. Give him more men. It's the biggest economy I know."

The Attorney-General, through Mr. Edward G. Griffin, Deputy, cited a special case.

"From this new Department of State Police," said Mr. Griffin, "our own Department gets service never before attainable. As a little example, there was a man near Schenectady last summer who offered his check in payment for automobile plates. The check was accepted, but proved worthless. For a couple of months we wasted time and paper writing to him without effect.

"Then the troopers became available. We asked Major Chandler to act. He simply ordered a patrol to find the man, take his plates off his car, and tell him that if ever he drove again till he'd paid his bill in good money he'd get a jail sentence.

"The thing was done the same day. It produced a surprised and chastened citizen.

"Another instance was this," Mr. Griffin went on. "The Highway Department reported that a valuable piece of machinery, property of the State, was being removed from its site by a contractor, who flatly defied the Highway Department men to prevent him. The plant was located on a mountain. This contractor was coolly dismantling it and carrying it down into the valley for his own use.

"We had two courses open to us here. The first was the old way—till last October the only way we possessed. It meant two lawsuits—one an injunction to stop the further removal of the goods; the other a replevin to secure the return of the goods already taken. And it meant delay, expense, bother to the State, and interruption of the State's business.

"The second way meant appeal to our new right arm, the Department of State Police. You can guess which way we took—the old or the new.

"Major Chandler pressed the button. That very noon the contractor, who probably didn't suppose there was a State policeman within eighty miles of him, saw a couple of troopers trot into his camp.

"Next day all that machinery was back up on the mountain in place and reassembled with care. They must have worked all night to do it! Of course there's been no such trouble since."

An interesting evidence of the vigorous reciprocative support of the Attorney-General was afforded in January last, when he ruled that a town constable forfeited his job by interfering with State Troopers in the performance of their duty.

The troopers had been working in a central Mohawk Valley village securing evidence for the conviction of gamblers. They had almost completed their case when this Canajoharie constable appeared and revealed to the gamblers the troopers' identity. The troopers immediately arrested the constable and took him before a justice, who convicted him and fined him $10.

And then came the ruling of the Attorney-General, promptly transmitted to the Town Board of Canajoharie, to the effect that, in that their constable had been convicted of violating his oath of office, that constable's place was thereby automatically vacated; furthermore, that it could not be filled by reappointment of late incumbent.

This incident faintly hints at the deep underlying necessity that every trooper shall be well and firmly grounded in criminal law and procedure. It suggests, too, the increasing assistance that district attorneys and sheriffs may expect to receive, and the increasing value that the force, as a whole, must attain, in proportion as hard, systematic, and skillfully directed legal study develops its reach, accuracy, and intelligence.

Returning to the subject of co-operation with other State Departments, we find Dr. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, reporting, among other matters, a tour of quarantine service against smallpox on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. Here, says the Commissioner, a State Police detail of eight men completely stopped the spread of the plague, satisfactorily accomplishing what a large local guard was failing to do; and, furthermore, saving the townships affected a charge of at least $100 a day for a minimum period of three weeks.

From the Department of Education, charged with the administration of laws touching the professions, come curious tales hinging on State Troopers' agency. One of these concerns an alleged dentist believed to be massacring the teeth of the innocent in an Onondaga Valley town. The Department of Education knew that this man had no license to practice, but had thus far been utterly foiled in its attempt to prove his guilt. Hence, at last, an appeal to the State Police.

The trooper detailed to the job was told by his troop officer to get the evidence. How to do so was his own lookout.

He located his man. Meantime, he had decided to sacrifice one of his own good grinders *pro bono publico*. Last, he went to a girl whom he trusted.

"Do you want to help?" said he.

"*Do* I!" said she.

"Well, then, listen: Call up the number I give you at exactly the minute I tell you. And say that you have heard of the doctor's work from your friends and that you want an appointment right away. You *won't* take no for an answer. Insist that you must speak with the doctor himself, on the telephone, to tell him about it, and don't you give up till, in so many words, he says: '*I am* Dr. So-and-so.'"

At the moment appointed the trooper sat in the torture chair, his head tipped back on its little plush rack, the wicked buzz-needle searching out his soul through the firm white enamel.

"Wider," said the "doctor"—"a *leetle* wider"—and just then the telephone rang.

During the colloquy that ensued the trooper lay back with his eyes on the ceiling and the napkin hanging dank from his lip, carefully feigning an indifference that he did not feel.

Could she work it? At first the "dentist's" responses were non-committal—cautious to a degree.

But the girl persisted; her anxious ally caught the soft, sweet urging of her voice. At last that dropping honey began to tell. And then it came—the phrase itself:

"All right, miss, *I am Dr. So-and-so*, and I'll be pleased to see you this afternoon at three."

Back went the receiver into the catch. "Zip-p-z" went the buzz-needle after the trooper's soul. But scarcely did he feel the hurt, because of the joy that was in him.

"Finished," said the operator at length.

The trooper stood up, the nerves of his head jangling, the bitter taste of amalgam in his mouth.

"How much do I owe you, doctor?" said he.

"Five dollars."

The money exchanged hands. The deed was done.

It would be easy to multiply stories of good work accomplished by the New York State Troopers. In February, when the force had been in the field only five months, the Committee for State Police published a report showing twenty-two pages of clippings from the country press commending their work by citation of specific services rendered in forty-eight counties. During the period from October 1 to January 31, as the report further showed, the troopers patrolled 99,567 miles, visited 4,477 towns, and made 522 arrests, followed by 423 convictions, with 70 cases still pending. And to their success in a direction far more important than that of making arrests—that of the prevention of crime—there was already conclusive testimony.

But the force is in its infancy yet, happily getting its first experience in relatively little things—finding itself, finding its way, making fast friends with the people. The time will surely come, we know not how or how soon, when the people's needs will wear a sterner face. Be it by bitter secret temptations triumphantly withstood, be it by disaster, flood or fire or wreck or plague—be it by enemies within, be it by lonely ordeals that test a man's last ounce of strength, last atom of nerve, and that in the end may take his life itself, the New York State Troopers have their spurs to win.

"You must make the New York State Troopers the finest police body in the world," Major Chandler told them early.

"And that in the face of the Pennsylvania force, and those chaps still on the jump!" exclaimed a sergeant of A Troop, repeating the words. "It's some job, boys! Gee! *Let's go to it!*"

"Go to it," indeed, you lads in the gray and purple! That job will try the marrow of your souls. And the Empire State, looking on with eager, sympathetic eyes, proudly "expects every man to do his duty."

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A CONFLICT OF RACIAL IDEALS

AN EXPLANATION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR

BY DR. M. R. VESNITCH

SERBIAN MINISTER TO FRANCE AND HEAD OF THE SERBIAN WAR MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

FROM the very day it broke out the war has been a struggle between two tendencies: one, the spirit of conquest and autocracy; the other, the spirit of liberty and justice. It could not be otherwise. Such conflicts have taken place since the downfall of Rome.

If civilization and progress are not to become vain and meaningless, this war must be brought to a definite victory. Without such a victory the world in its evolution will be turned backward for centuries to come.

As it is a struggle between principles, it is also a struggle between races that personify these principles, and these races have been in opposition for twenty centuries. In the first years of the Christian era, Strabo, in his geography which he wrote at that time, defined the two races with which he was acquainted, the Germans and the Gallic Celts. The Germans, he tells us, fight for booty, the Gallic Celts for honor. In speaking of the latter he adds that their frank and generous character makes [illegible] their neighbors as if it were done

[illegible] races of Europe there has been no change in them. The Teutons of to-day have the traits of their ancestors, and the descendants of the Celts have the traits that Strabo found in the Celts of his time. More than that, the Celts have imbued with their splendid qualities all the peoples with whom they have physiologically mixed, and have thus created undoubtedly the most gallant race in the history of mankind. It is well known that the Celts have mixed with Slavs, and especially with the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs. Even the name of Bohemia is a Celtic name; and so are, too, many of the geographical names in the Slavic countries, as, for example, the river names Sava, Drava, and Morava. It may perhaps be forgotten that even Belgrade, our Serbian martyred political and moral capital, was founded by the Celts. Look just for a moment at this episode from the Salonika front, reported by a French correspondent:

> The French Divisional Staff had been quartered in an ancient Orthodox church whose walls had many holes—on account of the visits of many enemy shells. I was sitting inside with General F——, commandant of a division on the Salonika front, and with General G——. Our fire illumined the bright gilt ikons of St. George, St. Dimitri, and the Risen Christ. St. George was killing the dragon, and in the light of the curling flame it seemed to me that the two generals were of the saintly company, that they were also holy warriors and slayers of dragons and monsters. Through large holes in the roof the rain came down upon our heads.
>
> "To-day," said General F——, "a Serbian soldier came to us and asked the guard to let him into the church. 'These are the headquarters of X Division,' replied the guard. But the fellow was so importunate that at last the sentry let him through. Coming in to us with all the adroitness of an old soldier, he saluted and said, 'Slava,' meaning thus to tell us that it was the day of his patron saint. He wanted, he said, to thank the Creator for the capture of Monastir in this his church, the church of his own people; and then he turned round, prayed to God, kissed the ikons, and went away with cheerful soul. There is something striking about these Serbian soldiers; something warlike and yet open-hearted, something flexible and also firm. I could not describe the halo of light upon his brow as he turned from worship and left the church. A pure, ancient, unsubjugated race! I was somehow reminded of our own French peasantry. In the deepest and best sense here meet two of the aristocracies of the world, and they know it and they feel it."

Now consider the history of Europe for the last twenty centuries. It is plain to be seen that in all this time these two races have remained clearly distinct. The Teutons have spent their time and energy in struggling for the political and material subjugation of other peoples as well as their own. Their arms have always been the same—sword and fire. Militarism has been throughout their principal industry. The richest person in Germany, as you know, is the daughter of Krupp, proprietor of the well-known gun factory. Look at their art and literature. Brute force, in the last analysis, they count as master. Remember Goethe's "Faust," and Goethe is the national German poet *par excellence*. Schiller, Heine, and others they regard as inspired by foreign ideas. Consider the spiritual leaders of Germany during the past hundred years. They have been cold materialists. Have not Bismarck, Bülow, and Bethmann Hollweg been guided by such men as List, Roscher, and Naumann, on the one hand, and on the other hand by Moltke, Roon, and their kind? And what do these names represent? Brutal military and economic subjugation of other peoples and nations and autocratic domination over them. The part played in the Middle Ages by the Roman Empire of the German nation, which was temporarily checked in 1648, has been resumed since 1871, when the Hohenzollerns definitely assured for themselves the control of German policies and the organizing of the German spirit. But, whether guided by Catholic Hapsburgs or by Protestant Hohenzollerns, the Germans have always been and always will remain the same—typical representatives of racial selfishness, with a tendency to domination. In twenty centuries Christianity has not succeeded in making the short way from their lips to their hearts. You remember the poetry of hate against Great Britain in this war. It falls short, however, of this Satanic appeal, written by a teacher and recited every morning for the past three years in primary schools throughout Germany:

> "Kill all those who for mercy implore.
> Shoot them down like dogs.
> Always more enemies!
> Such shall be your only prayer
> In this hour of revenge!"

Schoolmasters of this kind have formed the officers and the soldiers who make the Germany of to-day. The same men would have under their control the shaping of Mittel-Europa and of the world if the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, together with their Bulgarian and Turkish allies, should succeed in remaining the victors in this tremendous struggle.

Europe and Asia Minor together are not sufficient to satisfy their ambitions. In the first half of the nineteenth century List planned the subjugation of Europe. In his early manhood he had spent some years in America, so his thoughts came to attack you too. In his "System of National Economics" he writes as follows: "Should a Power conceive the plan of stopping America in her development and of imposing upon her an industrial, commercial, and political yoke, that Power should begin with the depopulation of the Atlantic States, and the pushing of the whole increase of population, of capital, and of moral forces toward the interior. It could hope even to occupy by force in due time the principal points of defense on the Atlantic coast and of the river mouths."

In 1898 the German Admiral Count von Goetzen, the confidant of the Kaiser, said to the American Admiral Dewey:

> Approximately in fifteen years my country will begin her great war. We shall be in Paris in two months; but this will be only the first step toward our real object, the overthrow of England. Everything must be done at the precise moment, because we shall be prepared and ready for all, and our enemies will not be. Some months after having accomplished our task in Europe we shall take New York and probably Washington, and we shall keep them for a certain time. We do not intend to take your territory. We rather wish to put your country in her place as regards Germany. From New York and from others of your cities we shall take one or two billion dollars. We shall assume control of the Monroe Doctrine and of your relations to South America.

In direct opposition to these tendencies, the Celtic spirit marches always without interruption on the way that leads to liberty and justice. The Gallic Church was the first to give an example in that direction. Wycliffe followed. John Huss was burned in Constance, not so much on account of his religion as

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because of his democratic and national tendencies. The Crusades were preached by Peter the Hermit and inaugurated by a Pope of French origin. Throughout the centuries the French have worked constantly for the liberation of Christians from the Mohammedan yoke, and they have not yet ceased to do it. You recall the part they played in the emancipation of modern Greece. You know the keen interest they have shown on all occasions in the fate of nations, especially small nations, that have had to suffer from tyrant oppression. In all this, mediæval and revolutionary, monarchical and republican, France has always been the same "fighter for the right," so exactly defined by Napoleon III in a passage of his famous address of February 7, 1859, regarding the young nations on the Danube, and running as follows: "And if I should be asked what interest France has in those distant countries watered by the Danube, I would answer that the interest of France is wherever there is a cause of justice and civilization to be defended." [1]

Instinctively, the Berlin Professor Schiemann, the confidant of the Kaiser, writing in 1913, told a historical and psychological truth: "In order to have war with France, it is sufficient for Germany to let Austria attack Serbia." He would have been quite right if he had said that in order to have war with France it is sufficient to commit any great unjust action against any nation not strong enough to protect itself.

Such are the French. Such, too, are the Anglo-Saxons, in whose veins there is so much Celtic blood. Such also, and for the same reason, are the Slavs. The history of Great Britain and the part played in it by the Scotch and the Welsh may be cited to confirm this statement. The same can be said of the history of Flanders and of Switzerland. Nothing, perhaps, can give such a clear and precise expression as the contrast between the moral and political spirit of the Teuton race and of the Celtic race as their respective conceptions of chivalry. With the Celtic race, knighthood culminates in the protection of the feeble; with the Teutons, in oppression and in the *jus primæ noctis*. With us, moreover, moral standards are the same for great and small, for rich and poor, for nations and individuals. On the other hand, one of the greatest of German philosophers, Hegel, has taught his countrymen that the state is not bound to follow any moral principles, these having been prescribed for private individuals only. Treitschke, on his part, does not recognize any society of nations. For him there is the state alone, and its interests come before all else; even international treaties cannot place absolute limitation on the state's power. In defending falsehood and even bribery in the diplomatic dealings of one state with another he cynically concludes: "It is absurd to bluster about morality in the face of such circumstances, or to expect a state to confront them with a catechism in its hand." [2]

What wonder that this teaching has turned the German mind against liberty-loving and righteousness-loving men! The profound sentiments of such men Sir Edward Grey expressed when he declared emphatically one day in the House of Commons: "I should prefer to perish or to desert from Europe than to live under the new régime of domination that Germany intends to establish." If Germany should win this war, this régime would be that of the famous *Faustrecht* toward the weaker which characterizes the German sense of right; and against the danger of such a régime all free nations must fight to the last man.

The nations of Celtic origin have quite another conception of right and of human dignity. We free peoples all believe that life would not be worth living without freedom. For the cause of freedom we have all fought against Turks and Spaniards, against Germans and Romans. To our way of thinking, our countries must be strongholds of freedom. This love, this adoration, for one's own free country was the same with Vercingetorix and Cromwell, with Rouget de Lisle and with Byron, with Obilitch, Ziska, and Kosciusko, with the Maid of Orleans and with Miss Cavell, with Lafayette, with Danton, Gambetta, and Joffre, and last, but not the least, with Washington and Lincoln.

In order to grant this freedom the Celtic nations have resorted to revolution and have executed kings. In the intoxication of that ideal monuments have been destroyed, cities and families ruined. But in all these convulsions we free peoples have wished this same happiness of freedom for other nations. The French colors have spread the spirit of liberty throughout Europe, and even the Napoleonic soldiers were its apostles. With the French—Celtic soldiers only—the great Corsican captain was enabled to write his splendid epic poem. Without them he would have been probably only a single magnificent but sterile force, like the lightning flash in the mountain or the hurricane on the sea.

Germans have almost never fought for freedom. They have never brought freedom to other nations. To no other country have they brought a political ideal, because they have never had it themselves. When Goethe and Schiller tried to imbue their countrymen with an ideal of this kind they were obliged to seek their inspiration in Jeanne d'Arc of France, William Tell of Switzerland, Egmont of Flanders! For that reason the rule of the Germans has been detested everywhere. Remember the martyrdom of the Polish children and of the inhabitants of Alsace. You surely have not forgotten the lesson of Silvio Pellico's book "Le mie prigioni" (My Prisons). The sufferings of that Italian patriot could hardly be compared to the present martyrdom of the Jugo-Slavs as lately told in that profanation [illegible] of a parliament [illegible]

Contrary to the German conception of a [illegible] when I say "we" I wish you to understand I mean my kinsmen, all Slavs) have endeavored to establish a political organization of freedom and justice. I go further, and assure you that we have always had it. Louis XIV (*le Roi Soleil*) pretended to incarnate in his person his country and his government, but he was less autocratic than the lowest *Polizeipräfekt* of to-day in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Had not every Frenchman the right to go through the palace of Versailles, to see what his King and Queen ate, how they dressed, where and how they slept? Surely, none of us had to extort freedom from a national tyrant, because we were all born free. When that Angevin King of England granted the charter to his barons in 1215, he did nothing more than to agree to respect existing laws, just as the French Kings did in their Parliament, and as the Serbian Kings had done ever since the twelfth century. The Celtic ceremonies of the Druids, as described in Cæsar's Commentaries (VI, 13) were found in almost identical form in France, England, Bohemia, Serbia, and among the Slovenes. In order to write the "Contrat Social" it was enough for J. J. Rousseau to be of Celtic or Gallic origin. If he had previously studied the Slavonic conceptions of social and political organization, when the Poles asked him for counsel as to their Constitution he would have been able to contribute to social science a more constructive plan based on age-long experience. He might have familiarized himself with that Carinthian ducal ceremony which his Celtic predecessor J. Bodin described as "not having a rival in the world." And if Blackstone had understood the Serb, he might have learned, too, that in my country we have had the jury system in as liberal a form, if not more so in certain respects, as it has been in England from the early part of the twelfth century.

All this has taken place because we freemen place our liberty and the right of common justice above all else in the world. What wonder that we owe to nations of Celtic culture almost all of what we call public law.

Let me dwell for a moment on this subject. It is necessary to do so, in my opinion, because the world cataclysm is due to the absence of a true understanding of public law on the part of our enemies. Among truly civilized nations, those with Celtic conceptions, public law is based on judicial and moral principles. In this matter Great Britain is the father of political liberty, the United States of America is the cradle of political equality, and France—to her we owe the principle of fraternity. These three countries have worked through the centuries for the creation and consolidation of right and freedom. As I have stated before, the Slavs have marched in these same paths. We claim for ourselves the privilege of being the most tolerant of nations in religious matters, though we are separated from you by Germany, and through our separation often hindered. We have all worked in the same spirit on behalf of international law. Let

[1] ". . . Et si l'on me demandait, quel intérêt la France avait dans ces contrées lointaines qu'arrose le Danube, je répondrais que l'intérêt de la France est partout où il y a une cause juste et civilisatrice à faire prévaloir."

[2] Treitschke's "Lectures on Politics," Vol. I, p. 107. (Quoted in "Out of Their Own Mouths," p. 44; also in "Selections from Treitschke's Lectures on Politics," p. 37.)

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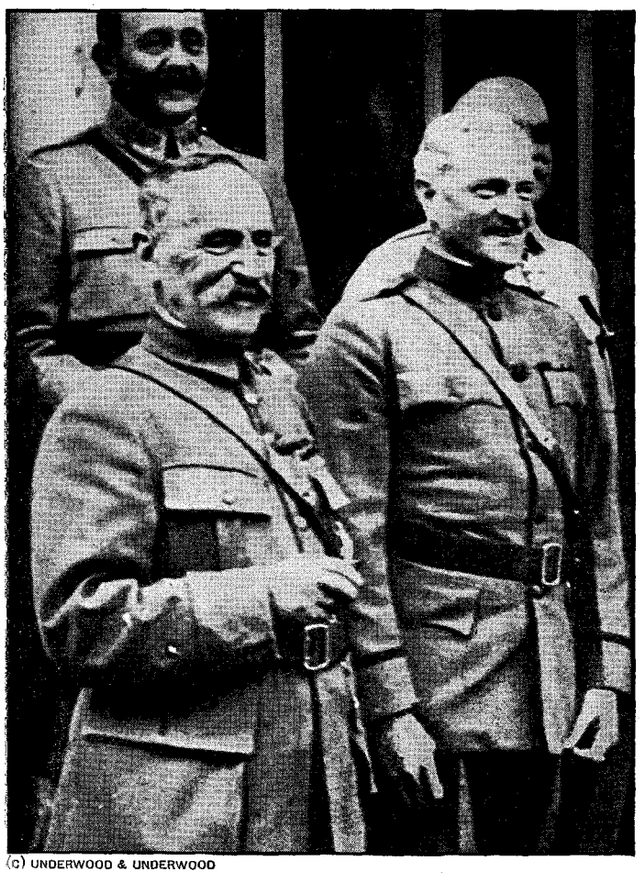

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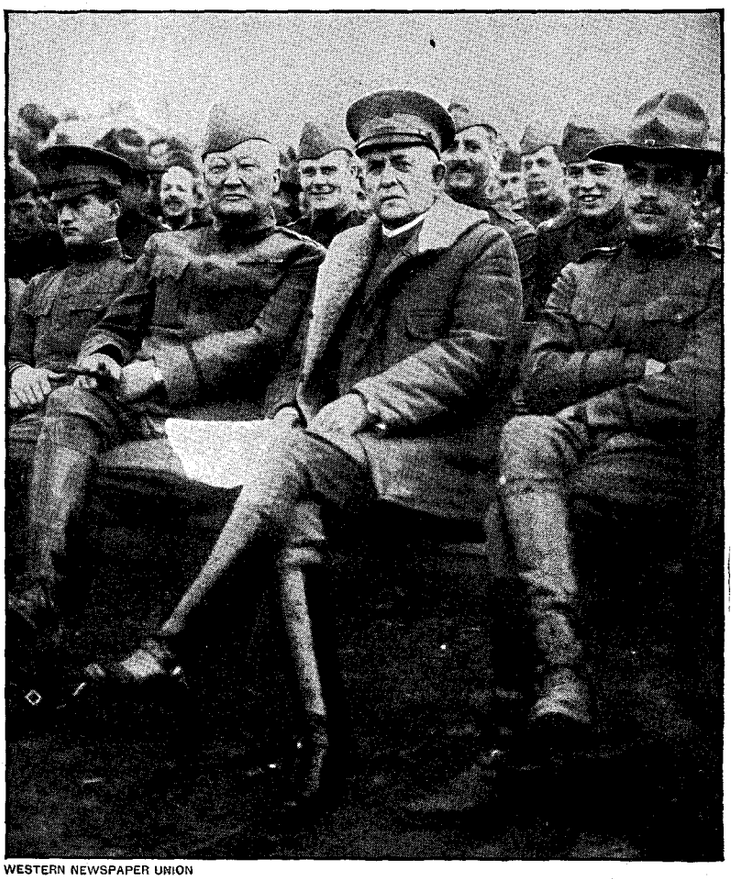
GENERAL FOCH, THE GENERALISSIMO OF THE ALLIES, AND GENERAL PERSHING, THE AMERICAN COMMANDER

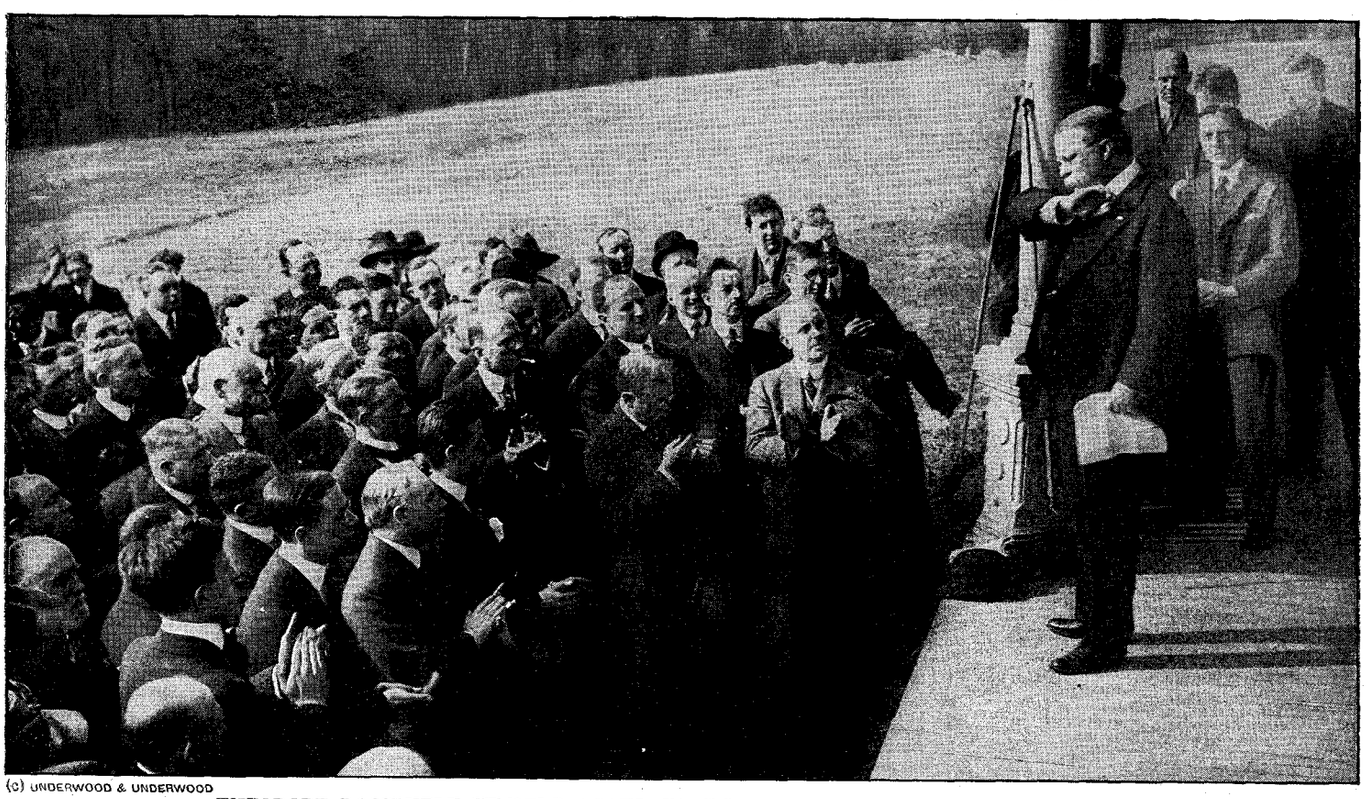
This unusual photograph showing General Foch (lower left) and General Pershing together "somewhere in France" suggests by the pleased expression of their faces the confidence that their troops feel in them and their own pride and pleasure in the men they will lead to victory



WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN J. BELL AT CAMP UPTON

General Bell (center), who commands the Metropolitan Division of the National Army, has just returned from an inspection of the battlefields in France. He is shown while engaged in watching a boxing bout at the camp, which was also witnessed by many thousand interested recruits



(c) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HIMSELF AGAIN—IN FULL VIGOR AFTER HIS RECENT ILLNESS

The photograph shows Mr. Roosevelt speaking to a delegation of Liberty Loan workers who visited him at his home, Sagamore Hill, in Oyster Bay, Long Island. He said in part: "Do the thing that is next. At this moment the thing that is next is to raise the money for the Liberty Loan. This is the people's war. Let us make the people themselves the owners of the debt incurred for the sake of the people. Every man, big or little, has the chance to subscribe. . . . The security is the best in the world, for it will be good as long as the Nation endures, and if the Nation breaks we shall all of us be broken, and nothing will make any difference to any of us." Mr. Roosevelt's picture was taken while he was making a characteristically forcible gesture to emphasize his words

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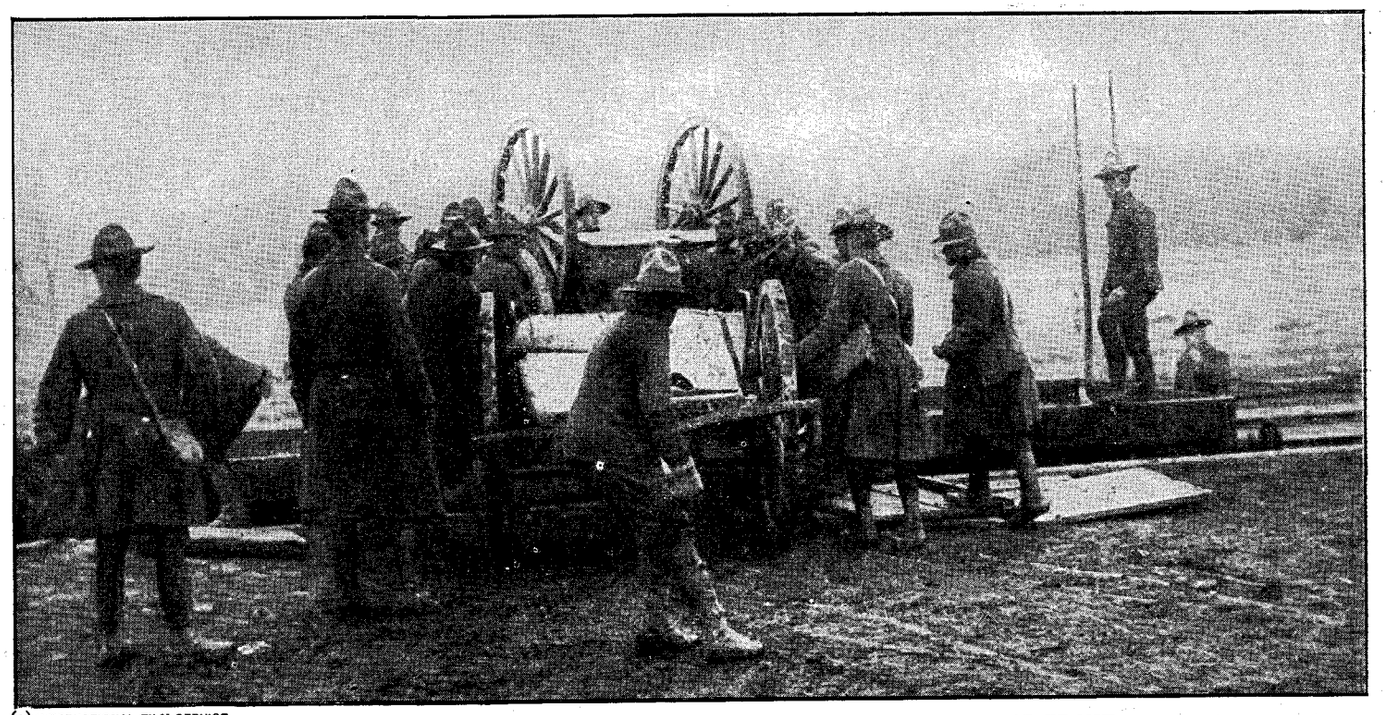
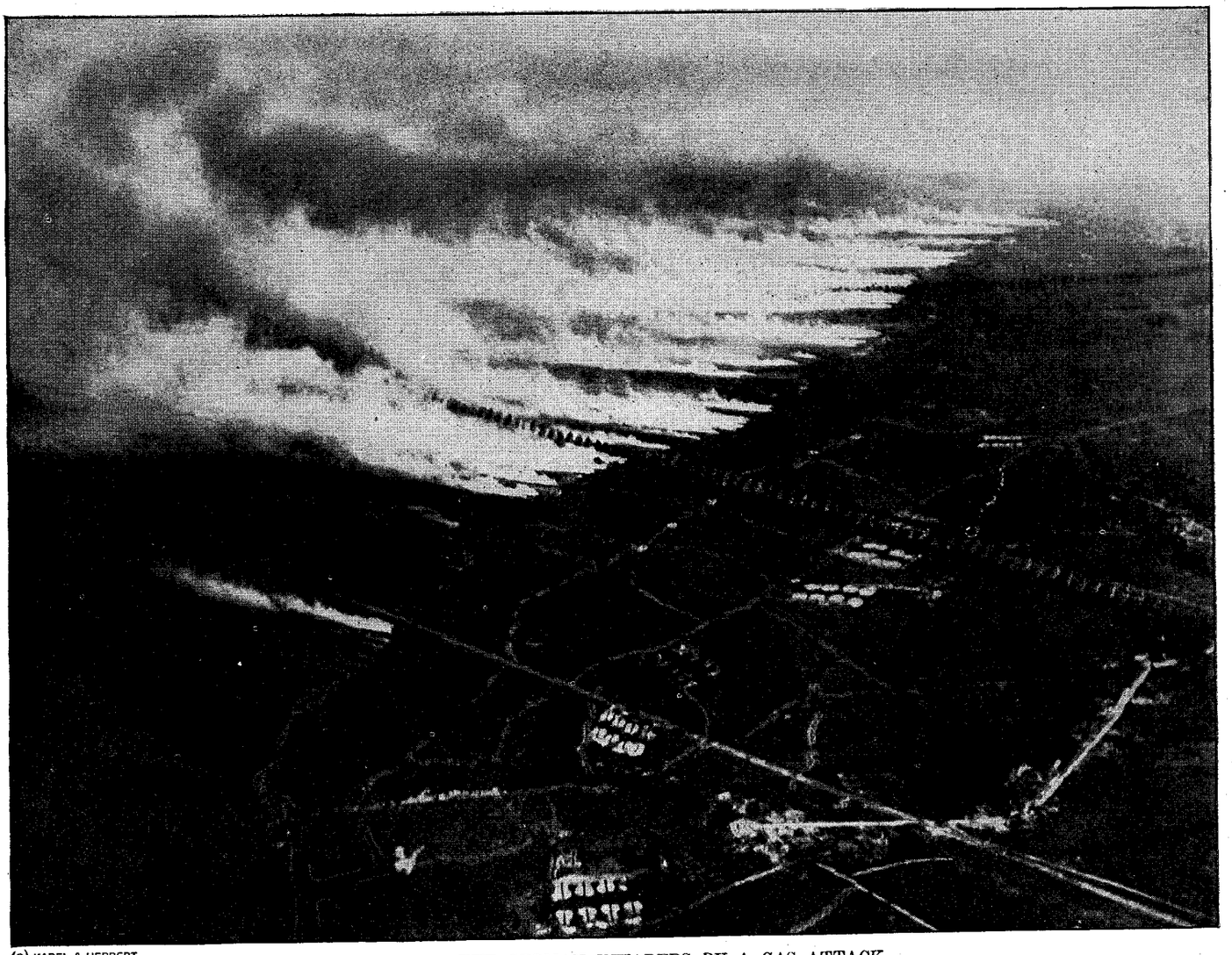


(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE GETTING THEIR ARTILLERY TO THE FRONT

The artillerymen are shown while engaged in placing a gun on a flat car for transportation to a position at the front in one of the most important sectors



(c) KADEL & HERBERT

REPELLING THE GERMAN INVADERS BY A GAS ATTACK

The terrors of modern warfare are realistically exhibited in this photograph, taken from an airplane, of a great gas offensive by the Allies. The volumes of noxious gas, blown by a favoring wind, spread their deadly fumes over the German trenches and will be followed later by an onslaught by the Allied infantry

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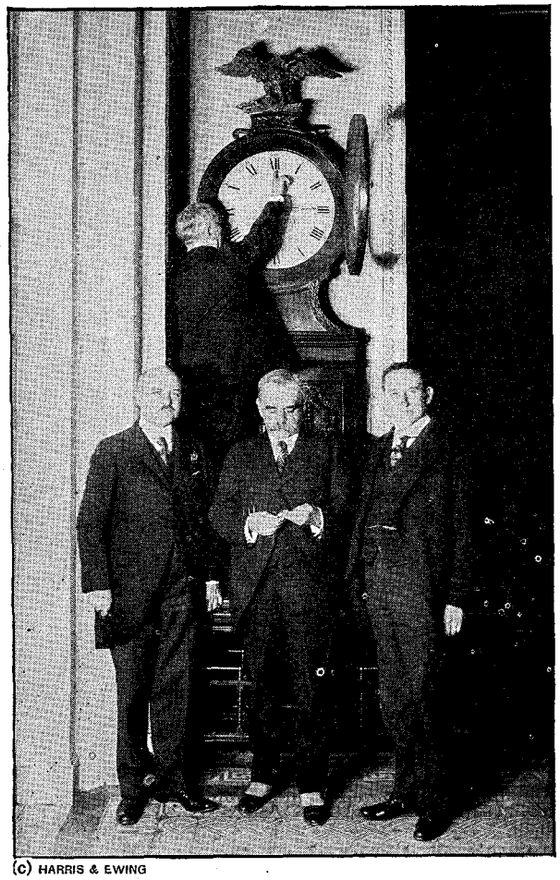
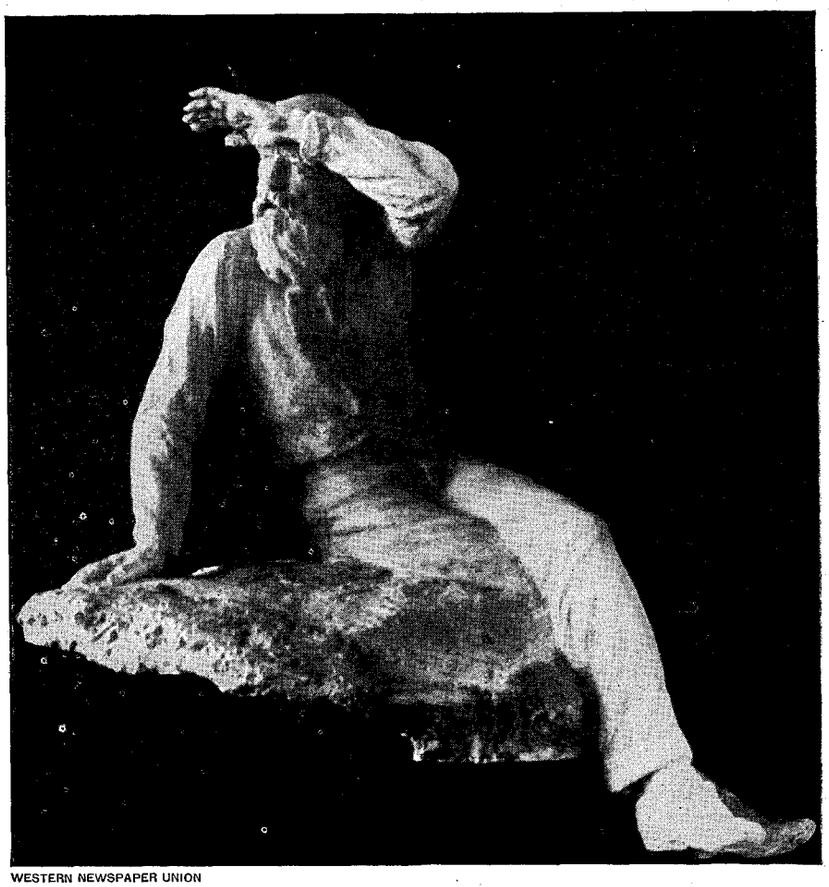


(c) HARRIS & EWING

DAYLIGHT SAVING GOES INTO EFFECT

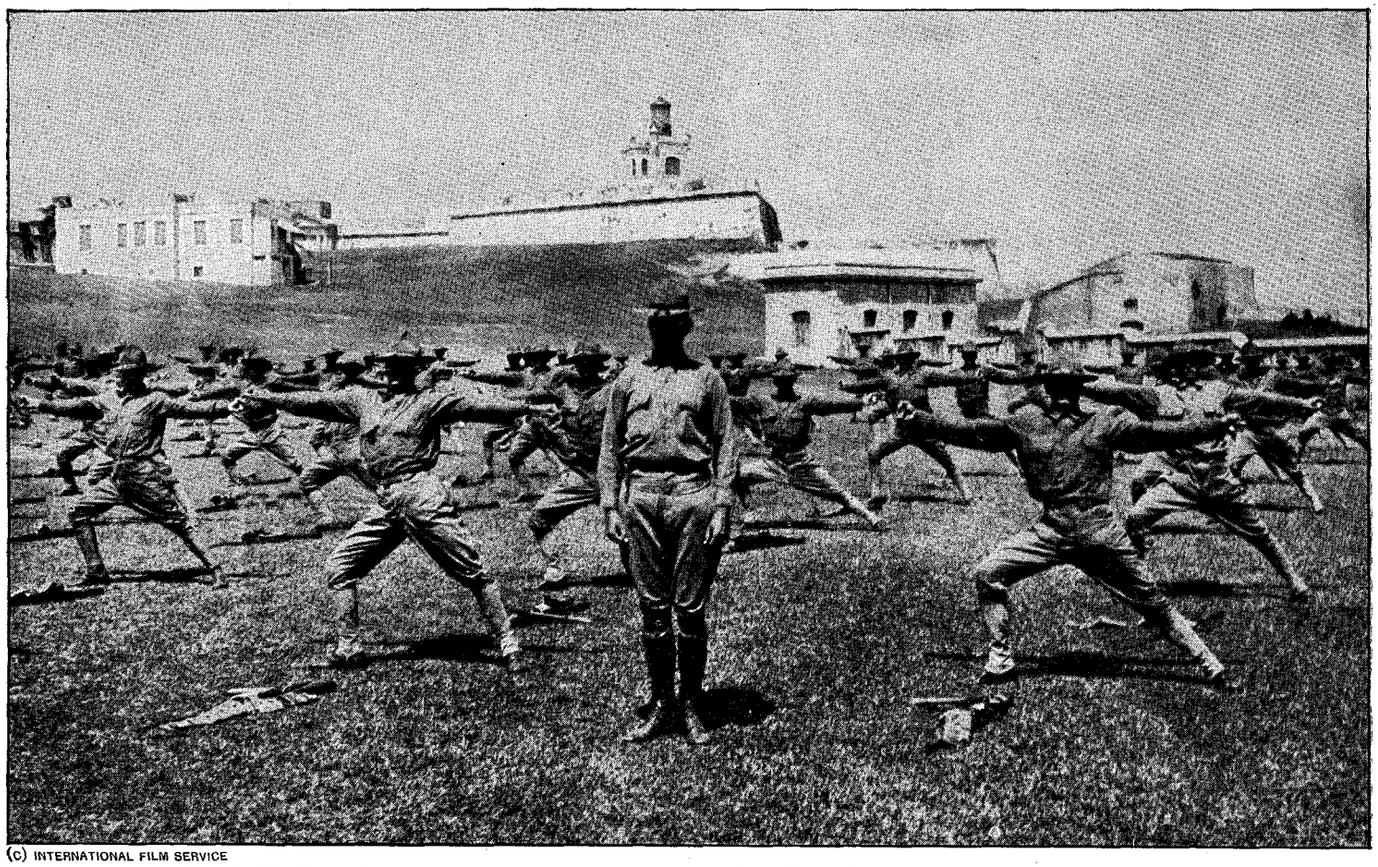
The photograph shows the changing of the Senate clock in the Capitol at Washington to conform with the new law. Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins is setting the hands, while Senator Calder, of New York (left), author of the bill, Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, are in the foreground



WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

A STATUE OF JOHN BURROUGHS FOR TOLEDO, OHIO

This heroic-size bronze statue, by C. S. Pietro, of New York City, is to be unveiled in Toledo on April 12, Arbor Day. Its presentation at this time has an added significance in the fact that this widely known and universally esteemed naturalist and writer has just completed his eighty-first year



(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

TRAINING PORTO RICANS AS OFFICERS FOR THE ISLAND'S QUOTA OF OUR NATIONAL ARMY

When commissioned, these officers will command the 12,000 Porto Ricans who have been chosen by the selective draft for the National Army. The officers all speak Spanish as well as English, as many of the native troops are not yet sufficiently familiar with English to understand it well. The photograph was taken at San Juan, Porto Rico, and the old fort El Morro is seen in the background

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me mention here that one of the most interesting international treaties in the Middle Ages was concluded in 1306 between the King of France and the King of Serbia, in which provision was made for arbitration by the Pope in case of any misunderstanding. Let me also refer to the part played in this way by the Bohemian King Podiebrad in the fifteenth century, and by the Russian emperors in the nineteenth century.

There is no historical document whatsoever furnishing proof of the slightest interest on the part of German rulers in international law. Gregory of Tours wrote in the fourth century that the Germans were "without respect for their engagements." The violation of Belgian neutrality is incontrovertible proof that the Germans have remained the same for fifteen hundred years. I am sure that I express your opinion, as well as my own, when I say that the Allies have never been advocates of race hatred, and that we shall not sow these sentiments for future generations; but at the same time I do not think we dare play the part of ostriches and hide our eyes in the face of evidence. Our victory will be illusory if we do not impose upon our enemies the same principles of international morals and international right. These same principles have been studied by us through all the centuries. They have been methodically elaborated lately by the American Institute of International Law. They have been supported by the two men who, in my opinion, personify best the feeling and sentiments of their great democracy—Elihu Root and the present Secretary of State, Robert Lansing. So liberty, fraternity, and equality will have to extend their blessed action over the society of nations, granting justice to all, large and small.

Our armies, industries, and citizens will follow our leaders in these steps. Bismarck pretended to consider the Celtic races as effeminate. Happily, we all have reason to believe that his successors will soon experience to their cost the Celtic manhood of such men as Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, and David Lloyd George. And this will be in the greatest interest of mankind.

Your ancestors of Celtic origin have impressed their character upon the immigrants coming from various countries to this hemisphere; have fused them in a new ethnic entity well prepared to lead the human race in the very near future. That leadership will save civilization from Teutonic autocracy and pretension to domination over the world. Instead of "*Deutschland über Alles*" we must secure the primacy of democracy and of justice.

THE AMERICAN

BY HAWTHORNE DANIEL

THE first long swells of a rising storm ran endlessly past Land's End from the open ocean, and the Ardmore rolled heavily as she headed for the Atlantic. Sea after sea smashed against the blunt bow of the freighter, breaking into stinging clouds of spray that showered over the gun on the forecastle and drove aft, forcing the lookouts to turn their faces from the biting gusts. High on the foremast the man in the crow's-nest protected himself as best he could by crouching low behind his canvas weather-cloth, sliding lower still as each whirling cloud of spray, whistling up from the blunt bow far below, spattered against the swaying mast, to drip in slanting streams back to the deck. Forward of the bridge the seas piled over the weather rail, to rush and gurgle around the hatches and finally to pour in little cascades back into the sea.

In the overheated galley the cook was lashing a pot of stew on to the stove, to prevent its sliding to the heaving deck. He had carefully made it fast, adjusting it to the already well-filled space, when a seaman, bundled up in dripping oilskins, burst in through the door, accompanied by part of a spent wave that spread over the galley floor in a slippery flood. Following the example of one of his own pots, which at that moment boiled over onto the red-hot stove, the cook turned upon the intruder, sputtering a volley of abuse.

"Aw, come on, Al," replied the seaman. "I didn't mean to let the English Channel in. Give us a cup of coffee. I'm just off watch."

Al forgot his wrath as quickly as it had come upon him, and reached for the huge coffee-pot that was wedged securely amid the assemblage of cooking utensils on the heated stove. Swinging it with a practiced hand, he poured a cup of the steaming coffee, as he balanced himself to the rolling of the ship, and with a good-natured grin handed it to the waiting sailor.

"I'm glad I ain't on deck to-day," Al said, as he watched the coffee disappear. "Bein' cook ain't just the job for a man, but it's more comfortable than standin' watch and watch in the English Channel in February."

"Well," replied the sailor, "I won't kick, 'cause the worst job on this ship ain't standin' watch on the bridge. To my notion, bein' one of them armed guards is the worst. You ought to see 'em up on the forecastle tryin' to keep from bein' washed overboard and tryin' at the same time to find a sub to shoot at."

The cook looked up and grinned.

"Could they get one a day like this?" he asked.

"They say they could," answered the sailor. "Heavy weather don't seem to make much difference to—"

He stopped abruptly, stood listening for a moment, and jumped for the door. Peering forward through the driving spray, he saw the breech of the forward gun open and an empty shell, still smoking from the discharge, jumped onto the wet deck. The loader, timing his action to the pitch of the ship, slid another shell into the opening, and the plugman slammed home the breech.

The muzzle lifted as the ship rolled and a blinding flash burst from it. A roar rolled down the deck toward the sailor and the cook, both of whom stood clutching the rail, heedless of the breaking seas. Looking intently into the haze, they saw a splash in the tumbling water, and saw, too, the streaming deck of a submarine. The gun on the stern of the Ardmore roared, and another splash appeared beside the submarine. The gun crew forward, working with a precision gained from many a drill, loaded again. The ship slid over a swell, rolling slowly. The pointer elevated the muzzle, and an ear-splitting blast burst forth. The submarine shuddered beneath the shock. A part of her deck flew into the air, and a sea, driving against her side, buckled her broken back. She pitched laboriously in the heavy seaway as the inrushing water sucked her slowly beneath the surface, while the endless seas surged relentlessly on, playfully tossing two tiny, struggling forms.

Slowly the Ardmore turned and headed toward the spot. On the wing of the bridge a sailor stood, swinging a life-buoy. As the ship passed the struggling men he tossed it into the water. Another life-buoy, thrown by the captain, dropped beside it, and a few minutes later the almost lifeless bodies of two German sailors were dragged over the rail.

"Take them to the galley," ordered the captain, "where it's warm. Al can bring them around."

The two men were presently deposited on the galley floor by the sailors who had hauled them over the side. For a moment the rescuers stood gazing at the dripping forms, until Al, assuming command in his realm of pots and pans, ordered them out so as to allow him to attend to the wants of the unconscious Germans.

The sailors departed, and Al turned to the two bedraggled forms that lay huddled near the stove. He had hardly decided on a course to pursue, however, when one of them opened his eyes.

"Hello," said Al. "How you feelin'?"

The man looked blankly at the cook.

"Oh," continued Al, "you're German; that's right. Well," and he continued in the language of the Fatherland, "so am I. Or at least I was until I went to America. But now I'm an American."

The expression on the face of the German sailor changed.

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"American, are you?" he replied. "And you were born in Germany?"

"Yes," answered Al. "Born in Germany and trained in the German army. And I have a brother in the German navy, too."

The other grunted his contempt. Al reached for the pot and poured out a steaming mug of coffee.

"Yes," he continued. "I've been in America six years now, and I've gotten to where I can see what's wrong with Germany. I used to cheer for the Kaiser, and I thought, just as you do, that he is a sort of superior being. I used to think that the little impudent officers that strutted around were better than I. I had been trained to think so, and they had been trained to think so, too. So when I was in the army I imagined that they were really better—that their blood was of a different grade, I suppose.

"And then I got out of the army and went to America on a freight ship. When I went ashore in New York, I had a job offered me, and I didn't go back to the ship. And now I'm glad I didn't. I've saved nearly two thousand dollars, being cook in a restaurant. And then this war came on, and they needed more men for the new ships they are building. So I offered to go as cook. I told them that I was born in Germany, but that I wanted to help the world get rid of the Kaiser. I had some trouble getting a ship, but at last our captain took me. This is my second trip over. And we haven't been sunk yet. Instead of that we got you to-day."

He stopped for a moment and then continued:

"Why, if you knew what America is you'd want to be an American too."

He seized the coffee-pot again and refilled the sailor's cup.

"Here," he said, "have some more."

He poured out another cupful and turned to the form that still lay quietly on the deck. Seizing the unconscious man, he straightened him up and started to pour the coffee down his throat. He turned the white face toward the light and stifled a cry. The cup clattered from his hand and rolled to and fro about the deck with the rolling of the ship, finally stopping in a dark-red blot that marked the place where the unconscious sailor had been lying.

"Hans!" screamed the cook, as he held the limp form and felt a sticky warmth against his hand where it pressed the sailor's side.

Slowly the wounded man's eyes opened. For a moment he looked blankly at the frightened cook, and then a smile of recognition spread over his face.

"Albert," he replied, huskily. His eyes rolled aimlessly for a moment, and his head dropped forward. A shudder passed through him, and he collapsed in his brother's arms.

The cook lowered the still form to the deck. He rose to his feet and stood holding unsteadily to the lashing he had put on the pot of stew. The German sailor watched him intently.

"Your brother?" he asked.

The cook nodded slowly and looked blankly at the form that now moved only with the rolling of the ship. A look of triumph crept into the eyes of the sailor.

"You're no American," he said, and with narrowed eyes watched for the effect of his words. "An American gun just killed your brother."

Al gazed uncomprehendingly at his companion.

"Listen," continued the sailor. "We can get into the hold and open the sea-cocks."

Al set his teeth and stood rigidly as the ship rolled. The German sailor continued.

"We can open the sea-cocks," he repeated. "The ship 'll sink. We can get away. We'll be picked up. Come." He rose to his feet and stood waiting for the cook's decision.

Al pulled himself together with the strength of a sudden determination. He looked at the stiffening body of his brother, then glanced up at the sailor.

"Yes, come," he answered, slowly.

Together they stepped out onto the deserted deck, and the sailor's eyes twinkled with devilish glee at winning the American over.

"This way," said the cook, and he led the sailor forward and down a hatchway. He turned and entered a door. The sailor followed, peering around to see that they were not followed.

The captain looked up from a report he was writing.

"I brought this man around," said the cook, slowly. "But the other"—his voice broke—"my brother—is dead."

THE OUTDOOR LURE—TWO POEMS

I—BECKONINGS

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

They beckon me, they beckon me;
After the winter's chill white sleep,
After the silence long and deep,
These luring things, they beckon me.

The first anemone; the bee
Within the first anemone;
The gauzy frail ephemeræ
Whose wings are like light gossamer;
The faint dawn flutings of the fir;
The myrrh of mints; the azure blur
Of wild phlox bloom; May-apple leaves;
The swallows underneath the eaves
Deft working at their masonry;—
These luring things, they beckon me!

The water-spider where the cool
Wood rillet makes a mirror pool;
The white birch bole whose satin sheen
Is glimpsed 'twixt tapestries of green
That sway like webs the fairies spin,
And let the sunlight filter in
Across the moss. Aye, everything
Interpreting the soul of spring
That kindles earth to ecstasy;—
These vital lures, they beckon me.

They beckon me, they beckon me;
I am uplifted; I am thrall
To the Great Will behind them all.
O lovely lures that beckon me!

II—ESCANDIDO[1]

BY JEAN BROOKE BURT

Give me a valley ranch that lies remote
Near my far western hills,
Let there be near-by murmur of a stream
That sparkles past and spills
Into a river, where on either hand
Tall cottonwoods, gray sentinels, ghost-like stand.

May there be laughter of the wind and song
Of wild bird singing, gay,
And the clean, pungent smell of sage;
Soft ripples in the hay
Silvered with dew, stirred by the breeze
At dawn that shakes the fairy aspen trees.

Give me the hot sun of summer noons, hum
Of insects in the grass,
Vivid wild flowers on the mountain-side,
And vagrant clouds that pass
Across the highest peaks, and canyon walls
Magic and cool where silver moonlight falls.

Give me a valley ranch where we alone
Can live beneath the sun.
May there be good rides homeward, when the long
Gold summer days are done,
To the warm log house that my heart desires,
With the long, low rooms and the cedar fires.

[1] In Spanish *escandido* means "hidden valley."

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of April 10, 1918

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Foch—Generalissimo; The United Allies.

Reference: Page 567; editorial, page 573.

Questions:

1. From these references what do you learn about General Foch? 2. If "this lesson of war unity was plainly taught in 1861-65 in our Civil War," why has it been so hard to bring about "a thorough military union" of the Allies? Does this mean that the Allies are not intelligent, that they do not know military history? 3. In allowing Foch to become Generalissimo an English writer says: "Never in the world's history has any great empire made the sacrifice in prestige that we are making." Comment on this statement. 4. How many reasons can you give for believing or not believing with Napoleon that the worse general is better than the best two generals? 5. Does history show that "all great crises bring us to the one-man power"? If so, does it prove that autocracy is more desirable than democracy? Discuss.

B. Topic: The People's War.

Reference: Editorial, pages 573, 574.

Questions:

1. How does The Outlook show in this editorial that this is the people's war? 2. Name and discuss various duties of the people toward this their war. 3. What does The Outlook say about President Wilson's leadership? Is its criticism fair? 4. How many different points do you find in the quoted matter from Mr. Roosevelt's Maine speech and from Professor Ladd's article in the New York "Times"? Discuss each one. 5. How do you account for the fact that President Wilson has not yet called upon General Wood to report to him? Discuss "The President, more than any other man in the United States, needs what General Wood has to impart." 6. Who, according to The Outlook, are "the enemies at home"? Do you know of any others? What advice would you give them? How would you have them dealt with? 7. Very valuable reading for this topic is found in "Essays in Application," by Henry van Dyke (Scribners); "The Spirit of America," by van Dyke (Macmillan); "Poems of American Patriotism," by Brander Matthews (Scribners); "Tales of a Famished Land," by E. E. Hunt (Doubleday, Page).

C. Topic: In Hoc Signo Vinces.

Reference: Editorial, pages 574, 575.

Questions:

1. What is Germany's idea of God? Of religion and truth? Of goodness? Of men and women? 2. Explain how Germany and the Germans hold to such beliefs as they do about these things. 3. To what ideal must we hold in order to conquer Germany? Will mere adherence to this ideal suffice? Discuss. 4. Is it the business of the Allies to change the beliefs and ideals of Germany and the Germans? 5. Read Curtin's "In the Land of Deepening Shadow" (Doran); McLaren's "Germanism from Within" (Dutton); and "German Atrocities," by N. D. Hillis (Revell).

D. Topic: Why are Southern Slavs Anti-German?

Reference: Pages 576, 577.

Questions:

1. What does the term Yugoslavs comprehend? 2. How have Austria and Germany treated the Yugoslavs? 3. Why does Germany so thoroughly despise human freedom? 4. Give a brief sketch of the Yugoslav movement. 5. What are the aspirations of the southern Slavs? Account for these. 6. What would the erection of a truly independent South Slavic state mean to Austria? To Germany? To Europe? 7. What are the chances for lasting peace in Europe without such a state? 8. Excellent books for this study: "The Russian Revolution and the Jugo-Slav Movement," by four authors (Harvard University Press); "South-Eastern Europe," by V. R. Savic (Revell); "The New Map of Europe," by H. A. Gibbons (Century).

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Importance of Americanization.

Reference: Pages 568, 569.

Questions:

1. What are the facts of American illiteracy set forth by Secretary Lane? 2. Who and what, in your opinion, are responsible for this condition? 3. For what reasons is this matter "one of urgency upon which the country should act"? 4. Can an illiterate be a true patriot? Is he a potential menace to society? Reasons. 5. Suggest and discuss ways "for the eradication of adult illiteracy." 6. Would Germany allow so many illiterates in Germany? Why? Why does the United States permit such a condition of illiteracy to exist?

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Theodore Roosevelt is a fair-minded critic. 2. The United States Government should shoot all German spies.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for April 10, 1918. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Strategist, perturbation, *liaison* (567); personal enemies, political opponents (573); diabolism, *in hoc signo vinces* (575); memorandum, academic distinction, martyrs (577); illiteracy, intelligent (569).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

As a Food For Children

Grape-Nuts has long enjoyed popularity.

Its sweet, nut-like flavor appeals to the growing child's appetite, and its wholesome composition of wheat and malted barley make it a "builder" of highest grade.

Grape-Nuts

is so processed that it provides the greatest nourishment in the most compact form.

It is easily digested and furnishes those wonderful phosphates of iron, phosphorus, calcium, etc., so essential for health, steady nerves and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts is attracting special attention these days, for it is considered by many as the ideal blend of wheat and other grains and is thus in tune with the times as a wheat-saver, while its self-developed sugar, from the grains, makes it of added value as an economizer.

"There's a Reason" *for* Grape-Nuts

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Why Franklin Sales Increased Last Year

135% against the 12% Increase of all Other Fine Cars

How far do you go to the gallon?

20 to 25 Miles to a Gallon of Gasoline
Average of FRANKLIN Owners, Ordinary Conditions.
0 6 8 10 12 14 20 25 40.3
(*40.3 Average of 179 stock cars in special test July 13, 1917*)

At what point do you invest in another set?

10,203 Miles to a Set of Tires
Average of FRANKLIN Owners, over a period of 5 years
0 2500 4000 5000 6000 10203

How much does your car use?

800 Miles to a Gallon of Oil
Average, FRANKLIN Owners
0 300 400 500 800 1,046
(*Sedan New York to Chicago, Nov. 20, 1915, made 1046*)

No water cooled car can do this.

100 Mile Non-Stop, Low-Gear Run
Test by 116 Cars, Sept. 24, 1914
0 100

No one else talks this feature. Why?

84.4% Power delivered to Rear Wheels
Test by Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1914
0 84.4 100

HERE, *publicly placed*, are the records of the Franklin Scientific Light Weight Car. They are reduced to their simplest form; their full significance may be gathered at a glance. They constitute *actual facts*,—not futile assurances; *history*—not prophecy; *performance*—not promises.

These records explain at once why sales of the Franklin Car increased last year 135%, compared to the 12% increase of all other fine cars.

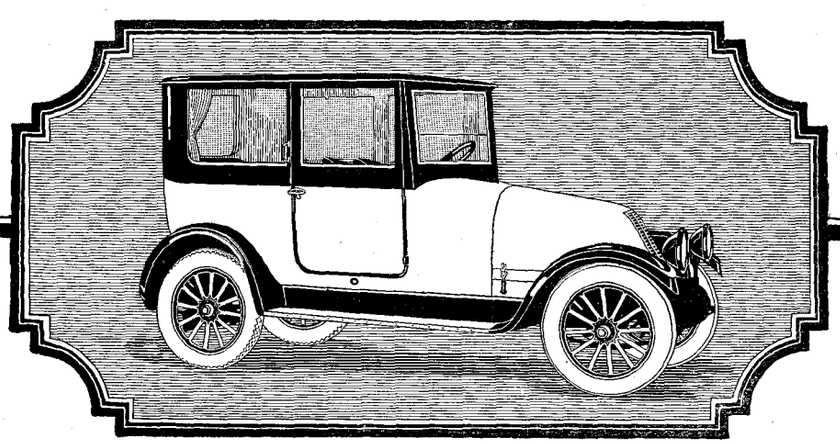
Waste is under indictment in this country. The spirit of the times calls for constructive, *efficient* economy. The economy which will impair neither your activities—nor the Nation's resources. Applied to motor cars, this spirit has crystallized into the blunt demand:—Does your car deliver Service—without Waste?

The Franklin Car has answered—and the people of this country have heard the answer.

For it is an absolute fact that if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, America would save *Four Hundred Million Gallons* of gasoline and *$192,000,000* worth of tires every year.

It is significant that the Franklin is still advancing—solving cold weather starting—getting big results even from low grade gasoline—minimizing care and adjustments—bringing tire mileage to a still higher level and reflecting advance style in body design. These are Franklin features worth your immediate inspection—for they have a direct bearing on *your* motoring satisfaction in 1918.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Syracuse, N. Y.



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Women's Underwear and Corsets *at* McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade-Mark

A beautiful line of French Underwear, including the finest Handkerchief Linen and real Lace-trimmed Garments.

Bridal Sets of fine dainty materials; prices $25.00 to 125.00.

French Night-Gowns—$5.00, 7.50, 10.00.

Philippine Gowns—Beautifully Embroidered, $1.95, 2.50, 3.25, 4.25.

Crepe de Chine Underwear of best quality at moderate prices.

Negligees

Many attractive Negligees, of exquisite materials and bright coloring.

Model No. 1—Slip-on Model of Crepe de Chine trimmed with wide novelty Lace, $12.75.

Model No. 2—Lace-trimmed, Jacket effect, Flower-trimmed, $11.50.

Satin Pullman Robe, new model in dainty colors, $14.00.

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Note to the Russian Government, May 26, 1917

THE MENACE
Flag Day Address, June 14, 1917

CIVILIZATION'S DEMANDS
Reply to the Peace Note of the Pope, August 27, 1917

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Address before Congress, December 4, 1917

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Address before Congress, January 8, 1918

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381 Fourth Avenue, New York

WHAT CAN WE OTHERS DO?

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Many thousands of American readers will recognize the name of the writer of this article as that of the author of a large number of extremely popular stories of plot and action which have been published in England and later in America.—THE EDITORS.

He who wrote that the "pen is mightier than the sword" lived in other times. To-day the sword is the lightning that flashes heavenwards, and the pen halts in our paralyzed fingers. Before the supreme sacrifice offered to-day by the youth of our happily joined countries, nothing else counts—is worthy of counting. Youth alone claims the immortal sacrifice made gracious and splendid by the righteousness of our cause.

What, then, can we others do? The man or woman to whom that question has not presented itself is no true citizen of the United States or Great Britain. In England the voice of conscience and duty is reinforced in a hundred different ways. Our hostels and thoroughfares are thronged with the broken and maimed of our young manhood. There are gaps in our own family circle and amid the ranks of our friends. The thunder of the guns reaches us across the narrow seas, the smell of gunpowder is in the air, many of us have gazed with our own eyes upon that far-flung line of horrible death and grim devastation. Day by day fresh instances of German savagery rise tangible and material before our eyes. We don't read of these things, we see them.

War for us is no longer an abstract and remote thing. War as the Germans have made it will remain for the rest of our lives a ghastly and unendurable nightmare.

There seems something ridiculously inadequate in the drawing out of our checkbook. Yet our check-books and the valor of our fighting men will win the war.

Pardon for a moment or two the personal note. In the earlier days of the war I was induced to devote a certain portion of my time to recruiting. I worked hard and hated my job. I was all the time trying to persuade others to do what I was not doing myself. True, I was a year or two over age, but this ugly fact remained in the background, clogging speech, militating all the time against any natural gift of persuasiveness. It's a different matter when one comes to talk about the War Loan. I am not a provident person, but, like most others, I have my savings, invested before the war in American railways. To-day, seven-eighths of them are in the War Loan. This is our chance, we others, to identify ourselves with our country. If England goes down, I go down too. I take my risk, and am thankful for the chance.

Go for your Liberty Loan in the same spirit. Tackle it before the suggestion becomes the ghostly whisper of a wasted opportunity. You don't want a man's death upon your conscience, slain because the barrage behind him became a thought slower for the want of ammunition. These aren't idle words. That very thing might happen. A Government can only provide what it can pay for. See that it never runs short. There's your interest—good, sound, punctual. There's your security, your country's honor, and if that goes you don't want to live on among your hoardings. And you're doing your share with the boys at the front. You can look them in the face when you meet them; you can sleep soundly at night, for your money's helping. I have not said a word to you about the justice of our cause. Wilson knows—no

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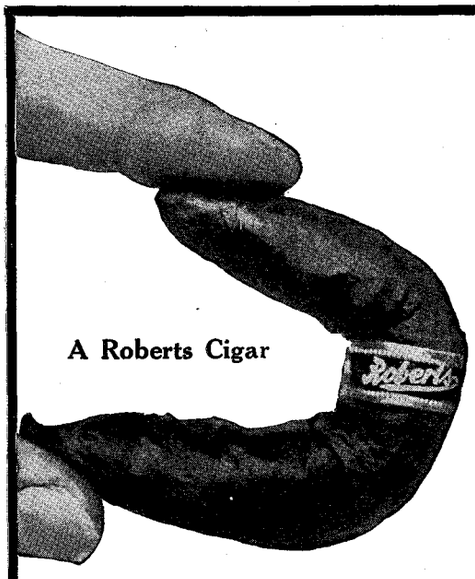

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What a difference between the cigars you smoke and my **freshly made** Havanas! Cuban cigar-makers know—for when they want a smoke they roll themselves a cigar of the moist Havana leaf. That's the kind of a smoke I want to send you—a mild Havana that is shipped the day it is rolled. A cigar with all the richness of the oil **still** in the leaf. A full-flavored Havana that will give you a new conception of Havana taste and aroma. Such cigars I make here in Tampa and send out daily to my customers throughout the country.

ACTUAL SIZE
Roberts' fresh Havana Perfectos, Havana, hand-made, 5 in. long. Smoke 10 on free trial.

Try Before You Buy

No retailer can give you cigars like mine. The retailer's cigars have been made long before he puts them on his shelves to dry some more. Much of the fine natural leaf oil has escaped from the cigar. Humidors may moisten the dealer's cigars—**but only with water!** There is no way of restoring the exquisite Havana bouquet that has escaped with the evaporated oil. Store cigars will taste "flat" to you compared with the fine, full Havana flavor of my freshly made, freshly shipped Havanas. I don't ask you to accept my word for this. I say, **"Try my cigars before you buy."**

SEND NO MONEY

Don't send me a cent. Simply mail me your name and address and I will send you postpaid a box of fifty of my Roberts' Havana Perfectos. Smoke ten and if you are not more than delighted, return balance at my expense and you won't be out one cent. If you like my cigars, send me your check or money order for $5.50. Selling as I do, direct from my factory to you, you get a 15c cigar that is **really fresh** at 11c postpaid. Write to me today and please enclose your card or your business letterhead.

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What Can We Others Do? (Continued)

man better—and you trust him. But lift for a moment your eyes a little higher still. It's freedom you're helping to bring to the world—God's greatest gift to man—the most wonderful heritage for your children and your children's children. Had money ever a greater power, a more wonderful opportunity?

Even to-day Germany is asking, Is America in earnest? Just show her.

London, England.

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BY CHARLTOTE SAYRE BOORMAN

Build a bridge of ships to Pershing o'er the sea,
Stand behind our boys in France for liberty.
Hold the line; close the ranks;
Move like a million tanks;
Build a bridge of ships to Pershing o'er the sea.

Buy a bond to help our boys who fight for you,
Send the loaded ships across the ocean blue.
With the stamps, come across;
With the bonds, come across;
Send the ships across to Pershing o'er the sea.

Do you hear their bugles calling you and me,
"Send more men, and guns, and airships o'er the sea"?
The hand that buys the bond
Moves the ship to cross the pond,
Builds a bridge of ships to Pershing o'er the sea.

"BOSS CLARKE"

Every newspaper man has heard about "Boss Clarke," once night editor of the New York "Sun." Here are some stories about him from "The Story of the Sun," which has been appearing in "Munsey's Magazine:"

Clarke would put the obvious heading on a long, matter-of-fact yarn in two minutes, but he might spend half an hour—if he had it to spare—polishing a head for a short and sparkling piece of work. Two architects who did city work pleaded poverty, but admitted having turned over property to their wives. Clarke headed the story:

"We're Broke," Says Horgan.—"Sure," Says Slattery, "But Our Wives Are Doing Fine."

A brief item about the arrest of some boys for stealing five copies of "The Simple Life" he headed "Tempted Beyond Their Strength." Over a paragraph telling of the killing of a Park Row newsboy by a truck he wrote: "A Sparrow Falls."

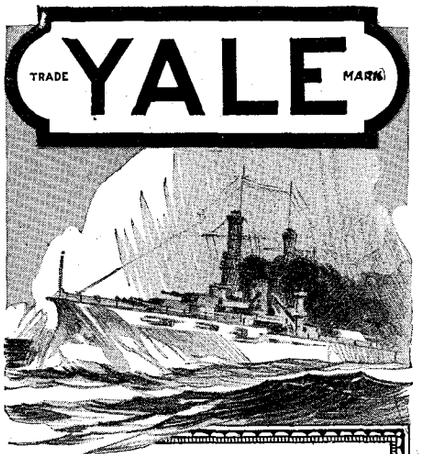
Clarke had a besetting fear that Russell Sage would die suddenly late at night, and that the "Sun" would not learn of it in time. Again and again false "hunches" caused him to send men to the Sage home on Fifth Avenue to discover the state of the old millionaire's health. When Mr. Sage became seriously ill, reporters were sent in relays to watch the house. One man who had such an assignment turned up at the "Sun" office at one o'clock in the morning.

"I left Mr. Sage's house," he explained to Clarke, "because Dr. Blank just came out and I had a little talk with him. He asked me if S. M. Clarke was still night city editor of the 'Sun;' and when I told him that you were, he said:

"'Tell Selah for me that I will call him personally on the phone if there is the least change in Mr Sage's condition. Selah and I are old friends; we used to be roommates in college.'"

"Blank always was a darn liar!" said Mr. Clarke. "Go back to the house and sit on the doorstep."

On February 28, 1917, five years after Clarke retired, the "Sun" Alumni Association gave a dinner in his honor, with Mr. Lord presiding. Men came five hundred miles for the event, and the speeches were entirely about Clarke and his work. Mr. Clarke himself, who was only five miles away, sent a kindly letter to say that he was pleased, but that he could not imagine anything more absurd than a man's attending a dinner given in his own honor.



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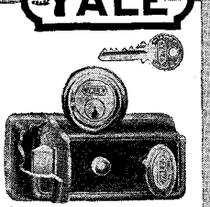

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

MODERN ROOFING METHODS

THE first requisites of primitive man were food to sustain life and a shelter where he might lay his head and find protection from the elements. He sought refuge in a cave or a dugout, and finally learned to erect a rude shelter of grass, boughs, thatch, or other material which he found immediately at hand. The roof was the essential part of his dwelling, for it protected him from the rays of the tropical sun or the raging tempest of wind and rain. Thus the roof has always been about the most important part of the dwelling, and has received perhaps the most careful attention from builders. For a leaky or imperfect roof will ruin the entire edifice. Shakespeare must have possessed certain architectural instincts, for he says in "Pericles:" "Goodly buildings left without a roof, soon fall to ruin." And the best builders and contractors to-day give very careful attention to their roofing specifications and the actual construction of the roof.

There are to-day many varieties and styles of roofing in general use. The proper roofing material depends upon many factors and must be considered in connection with the type of building, its purpose, and all the conditions which confront the architect who draws up the plans. There are flat roofs and sloping roofs, roofs for dwellings and for factories, roofs that are best in hot climates, and those that should be used in wet or cold climates. There are roofs for architectural beauty and for practical utility. Therefore the roofing question should be carefully studied, and the advice of a good architect and contractor be sought in every case.

The incline of the roof deck is the most important factor in deciding the type or character of roofing to be used. There is a certain limitation in this regard to the use of all roof coverings. Slate, tile, unsoldered tin, prepared roofings, and shingles are designed for and give their best service on steep roof decks, and should never be used on buildings of permanent character where the incline of the roof is less than two inches to the foot. The reason for this is obvious, as on a comparatively flat roof water does not run off readily, and it can gradually work down through the shingles or other covering, and thus the roof does not stand the wear and tear for any great length of time. Also the nails are frequently exposed, which greatly increases the chance of leaks.

For flat roofs gravel and tar, built-up felt or asbestos with pitch or asphalt, and concrete are most commonly used. The flatter the roof, the better the pitch, asphalt, or tar can be applied, as more of such material can be used to make a thicker and more durable surface. Such roofs also possess the advantage of being highly fire-

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Modern Roofing Methods (Continued)

proof. A writer in the "Contract Record" remarks on this point: "If the pitch of the roof and the material are not properly related, leaky roofs are sure to result." The following table gives the desirable slopes that may be safely used with the materials mentioned:

Material.	Rise of roof per foot.
Wooden shingles	6 inches
Slate	6 "
Tile	4 to 7 "
Corrugated iron	4 "
Asbestos shingles	3 "
Tin	1 "
Tar and gravel	½ "
Asphalt and pitch	½ "
Ready roofing	1 "
Concrete	Flat

A brief description of the most popular types of roofing with their respective uses may be of interest to the reader.

In former days plain wooden shingles were very extensively used. Good wooden shingles will last many years and are cheaper than other materials. They are made from white pine, cedar, or cypress. Dipping in creosote stain will add to the life of shingles, but painting after they are laid will cause them to rot. Wooden shingles are losing their popularity, however, because of the danger of fire, and in many of our municipalities there are now strict laws against the use of wooden shingles in certain districts.

Many varieties of prepared shingles are now in use. These give the effect of wooden shingles at a distance, yet are fireproof and can be secured in a variety of colors. Many of these prepared shingles can be put on a roof over the old wooden shingles at slight expense. Such surfaced roofing is also made in rolls which can be readily attached to an old roof.

Clay, cement, and metal tile also give the effect of shingles and may be used to secure some very striking architectural effects. Ordinary tiles are made from burned clay with interlocking or overlapping edges. Clay shingles are also made which give about the same effect as slate. Tiles are secured with nails or wires.

Asphalt or asbestos shingles are now very popular for the roofing of residences or public buildings with pitched roofs. An asphalt shingle is composed of a flexible body of wool felt made of very tough and strong long fiber. Hot asphalt is forced through every fiber and into every pore of this felt. It is then coated above and below with asphalt. On the upper surface is put a layer of crushed slate or rock, forced in under enormous pressure. A lower surface of crushed mica or other substance is put on to prevent sticking during transit, and this gradually wears loose after laying, allowing the shingles to bind closely together. The combination of these materials forms an elastic shingle which has enough pliability to give slightly under strain, and which is yet stiff enough not to curl or blow up. It is stated that the slate or rock surfacing is permanent in color, and that the shingle is an enduring guard against cracks or leaks. The original cost, it is claimed, compares very favorably with that of commonly used roofings. These shingles can be bent around corners and produce beautiful roofing effects. No changes are needed in order to use asphalt shingles in place of other materials. After the old roofing has been removed they can be applied as quickly and easily as on a new house.

Asbestos shingles are a combination of asbestos rock fiber and Portland cement compressed under hydraulic pressure, the claim being made that their rocklike base and tough, resilient strength make them unaffected by time, fire, or weather. These shingles can be obtained in a variety of colors.

Corrugated asbestos roofing for large buildings is made of a perforated metal sheet, which acts as a reinforcing, to each side of which are applied plies of asbestos felts thoroughly impregnated with asphalt and cemented together by a combination of Trinidad Lake and other natural asphalts. The edges of the metal core are overlapped with asbestos covering, and for further security the edges are bound with asphalt impregnated tape. This roofing is applied in the same way as corrugated iron and can be laid directly on the purlins. It is said that no expensive cementing or special jointing is required.

Cement tile, as the name implies, is made from Portland cement and sand, and makes a splendid, substantial roofing for large industrial plants. It can be used on either pitched or flat roofs. It is frequently reinforced with metal, and is then capable of sustaining a very heavy load.

Metal tile is also being widely used in place of wooden shingles. It is absolutely fireproof and weather-proof, durable, economical, and can be employed to secure highly decorative effects.

Tin roofs were formerly very widely used and are found on many of our older houses. But under present conditions tin roofing is extremely expensive and almost impossible to secure. This is likewise true

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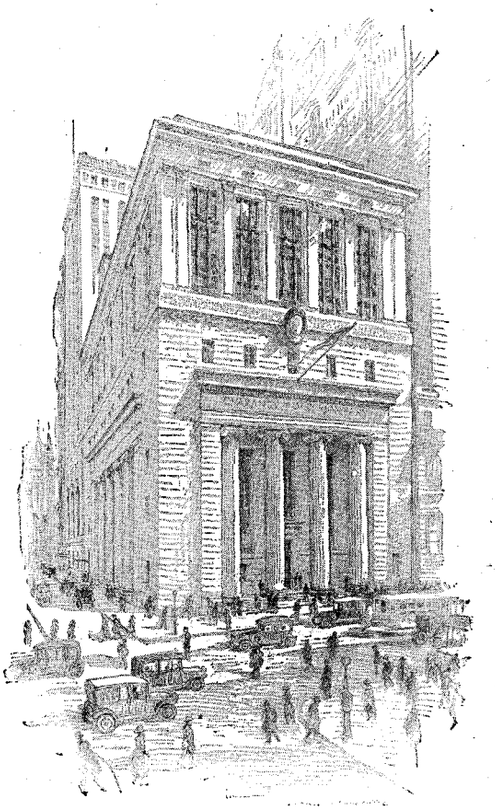

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Modern Roofing Methods (Continued)

of the other metals. Copper roofs can be used only on the most expensive and pretentious buildings, and their cost is now prohibitive. Sheet steel is expensive and is of little value for roofing. Wrought iron requires constant repair. It must be kept thickly coated with paint, and no part can be left exposed to the action of the weather.

One of the best known of roofing materials is slate, a natural product which embodies no mixture of any kind, but is simply taken from its bed like granite, marble, or coal. In addition it has the peculiar advantage of being split into thin sheets and then with dressed edges made ready for roofing purposes. As is well known, slate is exceedingly durable, and in many instances where slate has been used upon a roof for more than one hundred years it is still in good condition. Experience has shown that slate properly applied to a roof is economical in the end and controverts the many statements which have been made relative to its excessive cost. A slate roof is fire-resisting, is attractive in appearance, and seldom calls for repairs.

Tar and gravel roofing is largely used on flat roofs and if properly made will last twenty or thirty years. Tarred felt or asbestos felt may be used. The latter will not burn, but does not last as long as the cotton felt. Authority for the lasting qualities of these roofs is found in the recent yearly reports of the American Railway Engineering Association. The following is quoted from one of these reports:

"The built-up coal-tar roofs have shown by many years' trial their value for protecting flat roofs. Instances where a life of from twenty to thirty years has been obtained are not at all rare.

"Where proper materials and the requisite skill in application are available, built-up roofs of coal-tar felt, coal-tar pitch, and gravel or slag are recommended for roofs with a pitch of two inches or less to the foot."

The roofs of mills and warehouses are generally of great area and protect valuable machinery and goods. The first feature makes considerations of cost important; the second emphasizes the need of perfect protection.

Most owners of big roofs have adopted the so-called gravel or slag roof on account of its low cost and adaptability to large flat areas, coupled with the excellent protection which roofs of this kind give when properly laid. Tar and gravel roofs call for no maintenance expense, because they are neither painted nor coated. When the roof is once laid in place, the owner has no further responsibility, and is able to leave it untouched for years.

It is thus seen that the prospective builder has many varieties of roofing materials to choose from, but he must always bear in mind the adaptability of the material to the particular style of roof and building which is to be constructed. In all cases the advice of a competent architect and contractor is essential in order to secure the most satisfactory and lasting results. Our leading roofing manufacturers are issuing much instructive material on the subject of proper roofing, and are always glad to aid the man who is planning to build a home or a factory to decide aright on this all-important point.

We are indebted for much of the material in this article to a number of the leading roofing manufacturers, who have sent us valuable material, and to articles in several recent issues of the "Building Age" and the "National Builder."

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Hazel M. James,
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Mellin's Food, prepared with milk, provides proper nourishment to make firm flesh, strong limbs and a rugged constitution.

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Do you know, ill health or chronic ailments, in nine out of ten cases, are due to improper food, poor circulation, insufficient exercise, incorrect breathing and incorrect poise?

Remove those unnatural conditions and your ailments vanish.

This may surprise you, but I am doing it daily; I have done it for eighty thousand women.

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Physicians endorse my work—their wives and daughters are my pupils.

Don't let writing a letter stand between you and *good health, animation, correct weight* and a perfect figure. Write me now—today—while this subject is uppermost. If you will tell me in confidence your height, weight, and your ailments, I will tell you if I can help you.

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BY THE WAY

The near approach of the Germans to Amiens, with the consequent possibility of the destruction of its fine Cathedral, makes the following allusion to that Cathedral interesting. It seems that many windows in the Amiens Cathedral are without stained glass, in that respect differing notably from those of the wonderful Cathedral of Chartres. Contrasting the effect of this difference, the "History of Architecture" by Professors Kimball and Edgell says:

> Some of the most masterly of the world's designs in color may still be seen in the interior of Chartres. The color, sometimes flaming, sometimes hushed, played vividly upon the religious imagination. How much is lost with the destruction of stained glass may be gauged by comparing the interior of Chartres, where the glass is largely preserved, with that of Amiens. Although the latter is probably the more perfect building architecturally, its effect as the cold light streams in from the white glass of the windows is vastly less impressive than that of Chartres.

Curiously enough, the Cathedral at Amiens lost its stained glass, not through an invasion of barbarians, but through the foolishness of (literally) short-sighted ecclesiastics. Another authority says:

> In order to see more clearly . . . the near-sighted canons deliberately removed the long, decorative panels of the windows and replaced them with clear white panes.

General Baden-Powell, says the "Christian Science Monitor," at a Boy Scout meeting told of a boy who one night went to bed without having done his "kind act." Just as he was beginning to feel rather miserable about it, he heard a mouse in a trap in the room. "What do you think he did?" asked the General. The boys promptly replied: "Let it out." "Not at all," replied the General; "he hadn't done his kind act: he thought of the cat."

Four years of war have apparently case-hardened French nerves. While the greatest battle of the war was being fought only seventy miles from Paris, and while the "mystery gun" was actually bombarding the French capital, art lovers gathered at the sale of the collection of Edouard Degas and made it one of the most successful of such sales since the war began. "It is war!" say the French, and go about their occupations and amusements as usual unless duty calls them to the front. A self-contained, imperturbable, phlegmatic race, one might think—yet these are the excitable Gauls! The world has learned much about the French in four years.

Contrasting the stupendously great with the infinitely little, "Shipping" remarks that the Emergency Fleet Corporation is spending from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a day on its ship-building programme, while the lower floors of the building in which it is housed are occupied by a 5-and-10-cent store!

If phonetic spelling ever comes into vogue, it will spoil not a few orthographical jokes, of which the following are recent samples. From the New Haven "Register:" "'Have you any wax?' 'Sealing?' 'Ceiling? No; floor.'" From "Judge:" "'Mother,' said Edith, 'when the first man started to spell "psalm" with a "p," why didn't he scratch it out and start over?'"

"In what way does Germany resemble Holland?" asks a contemporary wit, and answers his question thus: "It is a low, lying country, and damned all around."

A correspondent chides The Outlook for saying "differ from" in a matter of

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By the Way (Continued)

opinion, instead of "differ with." "You disagree *with* a man," he says; "why can't you just differ *with* him, too?" Possibly there is something in the psychology back of the phrase that makes many people prefer to say, "I differ *from* you." "With" seems here to imply consonance of feeling when divergence is the sentiment in the mind. Without questioning the grammatical acuteness of our critic, we may quote, as showing respectable authority for "differ from," Cardinal Newman, one of the acknowledged masters of English, "She may differ from me in opinion," and Edmund Burke, "I can never for a moment differ from you and your brother in sentiment."

The spoils that await a possible German raid on Vladivostok by way of the Siberian Railway are indicated in the final chapter of Donald Thompson's new book on Russia. Mr. Thompson returned to America last fall via Vladivostok. He says: "The amount of supplies tied up in Vladivostok is incredible. All the hills as far as you can see are covered with them; some have been there for two years." There ought to be some way of securing these supplies for the Allies' use.

"A story is told of a woman who wrote to her decorator in a large city," says "To-Day's Housewife," "as follows: 'The library is now finished. The rug and hangings are green. Please send me at once five hundred green books to harmonize with the inclosed sample.'" The comment is made that this is an easy way to solve a difficult problem, but that a better way is to use your own good books of various colors in such a way as not to produce a hodgepodge color effect. "Several green books, then a red, two or three more green or blue ones creating a group larger or smaller than the first, but not the same number as of red, should result agreeably," is the magazine's suggestion.

The moving-picture presentation of Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" is said to have encountered and solved mechanical difficulties that taxed the movie men's ingenuity to the utmost. Among these problems were the transformation of a stone into a flower; the changing of the grass of a cemetery into blooming lilies; the sending of Father Time through space on a ship laden with the souls of unborn children; etc., etc. These feats for the camera are said to have been accomplished with even greater success than in the presentation of the play on the stage.

Are we making a mistake in preferring white sugar to brown? Henry T. Finck, in the "Century," says: "What the refiners remove from the cane sugar is its very soul; that is, its aroma and fragrance." He quotes Dr. Wiley as saying that cane sugar is "aromatic, fragrant, and delicious to a far greater degree in the raw state than when it is refined."

The crews of vessels that sail from port in these times and are not heard from are not given up as lost for a long time. The schooner Bessie A. Crooks left Pernambuco the middle of last January and was reported missing. Now her crew of seven men are, it is announced, prisoners in Germany, the vessel having been sunk by some German rover. This has revived hopes in shipping circles that the same thing may have befallen the sailors of the ship Timandra, which has never been heard from since she sailed a year ago for Buenos Aires from Norfolk.

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This Test Lesson — and Whole Course in 5 Hours

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K. I. Shorthand

Here's \ p and, this is o a Write the two together, and you have o ps Here's (th To make path you simply write p and with these two easy movements of your pencil, you have made a word that needs 16 pencil movements when written in longhand.

Here's | t so it is easy to write ¶ at, d top and p pat.

Already you have learned four K.I. Shorthand signs you won't forget. With the other signs and easy directions you can learn to indicate every word in the dictionary in quarter to twentieth of the time required in ordinary writing, as rapidly as words are spoken!

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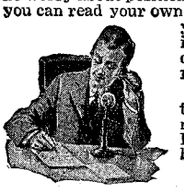

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EA-506

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Thousands ask themselves this question. As never before in our generation men and women seek light and guidance. Those who stay at home to watch, and ponder, and perhaps weep, long for an insight into the meaning of God's will. We have need of all the comfort and help we can get.

Endowed for that purpose, this Society offers to send you, without cost or obligation other than 5 cents for mailing, Emanuel Swedenborg's "Divine Providence", a book that shows the way to a clearer understanding of God's purposes.

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CALIFORNIA

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ACRE LOTS FOR SALE on carefully restricted Garden Court Sub-division

3 houses already built costing from $6,000 to $12,000. Six choice lots still for sale

Commands superb view of San Bernardino Valley and Mountains. Within 10 minutes of post office on principal boulevard with excellent trolley service. Lots laid out by landscape gardener, with fruit trees and ornamental shrubs. City water and electric light.

Terms upon application.

E. A. Moore, Redlands, California

RIVERSIDE, CALIF. FOR SALE

2½ acres in full bearing fruit; 23 orange, 175 deciduous trees, mostly peaches, balance apricots, plums, pears, figs, walnuts, etc. Good 5-room house, large barn and chicken corrals and houses; own domestic water supply at no expense; garage, 300 yds. from trolley line and boulevard. Mountain view. Cheap at $3,600.

A. B. Cumming, 129 Columbia Ave., Riverside, Cal.

CANADA

FOR RENT

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

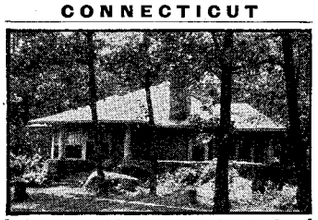
Well-furnished Cottage

On high ground overlooking water. Six bedrooms, two baths. Near golf links.

C. S. COX, Manchester, N. H.

To let. Delightful cottage, 10 rooms, 1 bath, 2 stone fireplaces. Situation unsurpassed, overlooking Passamaquoddy Bay and surrounding country. Rent $300 for season. Isabelle T. Vennell, Campobello, N. B., Can.

CONNECTICUT



This BUNGALOW for Sale

Asking $15,000. At Double Beach, Branford, Conn., with shore frontage of 100 feet on Long Island Sound. Conveniently accessible by trolley line or State roads. Lot is well wooded and commands fine view. Bathing and boating privileges.

Bungalow is exceptionally well built, with all modern conveniences and hardwood floors throughout. Contains living-room, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, large bathroom, cemented cellar, and two screened porches. Pure water supply, hot water heating and electric lighting. Well built garage with cemented floor and charging set for electric vehicles.

Owner will sell furnished or unfurnished as desired. Address

E. H. McHENRY

Second National Bank Bldg., New Haven, Conn.

For Rent An old-fashioned Cottage near Litchfield, Conn., artistically furnished. 8 rooms and bath. L. THOMPSON, 133 Purchase St., Rye, N.Y.

FOR RENT

CORNWALL, CONN.

A fine large house with five master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, sleeping-porch, two bathrooms, large living-room, broad veranda. Fully furnished, with linen, towels, etc. Rental $125 per month. Also small house suitable for couple, with living-room, kitchenette, three bedrooms, open fireplace, bath. Fully furnished. $45 per month.

L. R. SANFORD, Cornwall, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

Cornwall, Conn. Furnished cottage, seven rooms, bath, running water. Elevation 800 feet. $250 for season. Milk, vegetables, chickens, can be procured. 8,029, Outlook.

CORNWALL, CONN.

FOR SALE—Furnished house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping-porch, open fireplaces, furnace; one acre of land, barns, icehouse. Address Miss H. KELLOGG, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

A SUPERB COUNTRY ESTATE

To close an estate at a sacrifice. Magnificent country residence, Greenwich, Conn., overlooking Sound. Stone, stucco and open timber. House architecturally beautiful, spacious, convenient, homelike. Large garage, hothouses, gardener's cottage. Five acres of lawns and gardens, attractive trees and shrubs. First-class social surroundings. Low price, liberal terms to responsible party. Address Estate, 7 East 42d St., Room 502, New York City.

Near GREENWICH. Furnished country home, piazza, open fireplace, electric light, two baths, garage, fine shrubbery, two acres land. Commuting distance New York. $200 monthly. G T. Higgons, Riverside, Conn.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FARM

and pleasant country home in beautiful and fertile Connecticut River valley, 10 miles from Hartford, on State road and trolley line. 11-room, 2-story house for one or two families. Barn, corn-crib, engine-house, poultry-houses, artesian well. None sold. 25 acres level land, 8 in wood. No rocks, good elevation; healthful, genial soil for grain, fruit, vegetables, tobacco, poultry. Excellent markets. City growing this way. Age and health demand sacrifice. $13,000. Advertiser, 8,159, Outlook.

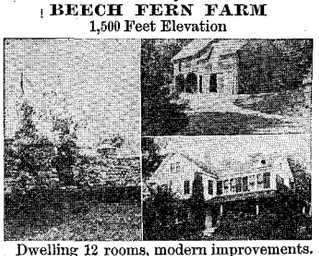
NEW CANAAN, CONN.

For Sale. Fully developed country place, 35 acres, less than two miles from station. Sound views. Address OWNER, 8,189, *Outlook*.

NORFOLK, CONN.

BEECH FERN FARM

1,500 Feet Elevation



Dwelling 12 rooms, modern improvements. Barn 300 feet from house. 60 acres white pine, 120 upland, 20 meadow and pasture; total 200 acres. 2,000 fruit trees, variety grafts. Small fruit, ferns, shrubbery, artistically arranged. Water supply excellent. Sale price $15,000. Terms.

F. S. WARD, New Haven, Ct. P. O. Box 1232.

SHORE COTTAGE FOR RENT,

furnished house 14 rooms, at Branford, Conn., on shore front. Private park about 60 acres and bathing beach. Modern plumbing. Gas, hot water furnace, electricity. 5 open fireplaces. Address Box 1,234, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Norwich, Conn., a fine old Colonial house with 13 rooms and two baths. Large piazzas on front, side and rear, extensive grounds and garage. Situated on finest residential street. Fully furnished. E. H. LINNELL, Norwich, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL POMFRET

For rent, "GREYSTOKE," furnished; nine master's and four servants' chambers. Has large stairway hall, library 32x23 feet, drawing room, smoking or billiard room. Open fireplaces and vapor system of hot water heating. Standard plumbing, three modern bathrooms, a lavatory on first floor, immediate hot water at faucets. Servants' hall adjoining a five-windowed, well-ventilated kitchen. Complete laundry. Pure and cold water from deep (180 feet) driven well. GOLF club near by. ELECTRICITY for light, moderate cooking and power furnished FREE. Garage. Tastefully and lavishly furnished for the home of a gentleman. Rent $1,000. Can be seen on application to

EDWARD S. ENGLISH, Pomfret, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL POMFRET

For rent, furnished, "NORTHCOTE," very desirable dwelling, with dining-room and drawing-room on first floor, also card and smoking rooms, pantry, kitchen, servants' hall with bathroom. Four chambers with bath on 2d floor and four bright chambers on 3d floor. Garage with chauffeur's room. Electric lights. GOLF CLUB near by. Rent $600. Can be seen on application to

EDWARD S ENGLISH, Pomfret, Conn.

To Rent—Sharon, Conn., Litchfield Hills Furnished cottages, by the month or season. $400 to $3,500. All modern conveniences.

BAKER & KIRBY, Sharon, Conn.

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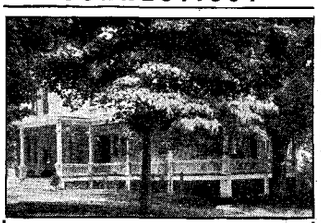
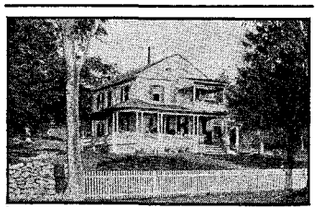


RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Attractive estate of 25 acres, 3 miles from station. Comfortable frame house, 14 rooms, 3 baths. Stable. Private water supply. Good neighborhood. For sale or rent at reasonable price.

WORTHINGTON WHITEHOUSE, Inc.

9 E. 46th St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 1000.



FOR SALE

THE MAPLES

ROXBURY, CONN.

Situated in the Berkshire Hills, 90 miles from New York, ideally located in the village of Roxbury, Conn. A place containing six acres of tillable land, with well equipped house of 12 rooms and bath. Running water, hot water heat; large porch, shade trees and some fruit. A good barn. For particulars address

ROLAND F. MYGATT, New Milford, Conn.

Sharon, Ct. For sale or rent furnished, convenient house, 9 rooms and bathroom, electricity, water, ½ acre land, vegetable garden, fruit trees. C. S. Sedgwick, Executor, Sharon, Conn.

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FOR SALE, in Washington, D. C. A well established private school. Splendid patronage, good enrollment for next year. Washington's increased population increases school demand proportionately. Address MADAM SUZANNE, P. O. Box No. 1,284.

MAINE

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Consult **LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS,** largest agency in Maine. Bangor, Maine.

BLUEHILL, ME. New Cottage FOR RENT for season 1918. Fully furnished, ten rooms, three baths, overlooking Bluehill Bay. For particulars address Miss E. G. OWEN, 214 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Boothbay Harbor, Me. For sale or rent, new 10-room cottage, camps and tents. Open fires, sleeping porch. Rent, $100 to $200. Fine shore lots. Photos. John H. Blair, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME. Summer cottages for rent. Seven rooms, fully furnished for housekeeping. Electric lights, town water, warm bathing, no mosquitoes. B. G. Shipman, 12 West St., Boston, Mass.

BRIDGTON, ME. Furnished Cottage to rent on Highland Lake. Quiet, secluded, moderate terms. Frank M. Stone, R. D. No. 1.

CAMDEN, MAINE

2 high-class Summer Cottages. Near the shore, with an 80-mile view up and down the coast. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CASTINE, ME. Bungalow, furnished, $170 for season; suitable for three; 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Near golf links. Mrs. Twining, 60 East Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia.

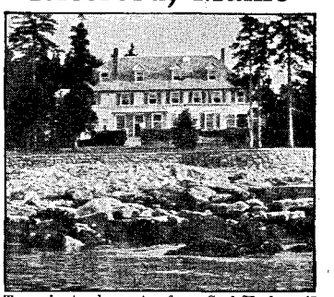
FOR RENT Attractive 7-Room Bungalow Also cosy 6-room cottage. Fine water supply. Beautifully wooded estate, nearly mile shore front on Frenchman's Bay. Splendid view of Mt. Desert. Apply to Mrs. S. L. APOLLONIO, 16 River St., Boston, Mass.

ISLESFORD Little Cranberry Island Opp. Seal Harbor, Me. To let by the month, or for the summer; house fully furnished; 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Driven well. Views of Mt. Desert Range and ocean. Apply to V. Y. B., 506 Beacon St., Boston.

MAINE

FOR RENT AT

Islesford, Maine



Ten minutes by water from Seal Harbor, 45 minutes from Bar Harbor—large comfortable cottage. 7 master's rooms, 5 servants', large living rooms, porches; dock; studio; ten acres; tennis court; garden. Apply to

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924 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

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Opposite Mount Desert. Summer home for sale or rent, 12 rooms, boathouse, etc. 2 acres beach front. Terms very moderate. Address HENRY S. PANCOAST, Chestnut Hill, Penna.

Kennebunkport, Me. For Rent Season 1918 Cottage facing the ocean. Eleven rooms, five open fires, glass porch, electric light, telephone, three baths. Fully furnished. J. B. McMaster, 2109 De Lancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME. To let for season, fully furnished cottage, attractively located; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences. For plans and photo address Prosper L. Senat, care Wm. Gorham, Wissahickon Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia.

Cape Porpoise Kennebunkport, Maine

TO LET—COTTAGE

10 rooms, 2 baths, toilet; thoroughly furnished, piano; electric lights, fireplace, piazzas, sleeping porch, garage, boathouse; boating, fishing; sightly. $350. Photos. Also 9-room cottage, all modern conveniences, use of boathouse, accommodation for automobile. $225. And small cottage with outdoor living and sleeping facilities. $110.

G. S. P., 12 Carlisle St., Roxbury, Mass.

To Let for season. At Kennebunkport. Comfortably furnished house, 10 rooms, 6 bedrooms. Modern conveniences; furnace. Rent $500. Apply 8,043, Outlook.

FOR SALE Summer Home in the Lake region of Maine. 8-room bungalow, with bath, screened porch, all modern improvements. Stable attached. W. L. Johnson, Monson, Me.

Bring the Family to Mt. Desert Furnished Cottages to Rent

ALICE C. YOUNG, South West Harbor, Me.

NEWCASTLE, MAINE

Salt water and country combined. On Maine Central R. R. On Maine's new Automobile Trunk Line. Fine road to the ocean. Ten lakes with good fishing within ten-mile radius. Through train service Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Sleepers and diner. **For rent—FOUR COTTAGES, $300 to $1,000.** Modern conveniences. Furnished. Open fire. Town water. Electric lights. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Maine.

North Edgecomb, Me. Modern cottage, furnished, 9 rooms, bath, fireplace, porches, boat landing. Sheepscot River opposite Wiscasset. 9 miles from Boothbay Harbor. Season $300. C. H. Collins, 713 Newington Ave., Balto., Md.

North Haven, Maine TO LET—12-room bungalow, on water's edge. Rent $400. References required. J. L. COOLIDGE, Cambridge, Mass.

Ogunquit, Me. Rent for season seashore cottage, 12 rooms with bath, fully furnished, electric lights. Address Mrs. G. F. SHAW, 27 Orkney St., Woodfords, Me.

TO RENT. OGUNQUIT, MAINE for summer season June 15–Sept. 15 **NEW HOUSE 1917** On ocean. Three minutes from cable telegraph, hotels, churches, post-office, and trolley. Complete housekeeping furnished. Twelve rooms, electric lighting, laundry, light cemented cellar with Boynton furnace; three bathrooms, three fireplaces. Apply by letter M. M. STEVENSON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, or Ogunquit

Old Orchard Beach, Me. Consult us about a nicely furnished summer home at the seashore. Harmon Realty Co., Old Orchard, Me.

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Special Real Estate Announcements

MAINE

For Sale or To Let Furnished cottage, Trefethen's, Peak's Island, Maine. 8 rooms, gas stove, fireplace, bath, broad piazzas. On hill near landing. M. P. W., 548 Cumberland Ave., Portland, Me.

To Let, Pemaquid Harbor, Me., six-room furnished bungalow. Large living-room with fireplace, piazzas, bathroom. Beautiful view. Season $125. JOHN B. FIELDING, 1536 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass.

For Sale—Ideal Summer Home
Penobscot Bay, Me. Farm house, barns, 18 acres. $1,000. Bargain. L. W. JONES, W. Brooksville, Me.

FOR SALE or RENT—**Cottage** on Maine Coast, near Portland. 6 bedrooms, electricity, modern plumbing. Comfortably furnished. Garage. For particulars, write 8,037, Outlook.

Seashore Cottage Rent for season 6 rooms and bath, fully furnished; hot and cold water. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Maine.

FOR SALE OR RENT
SMALL POINT BEACH
Near Bath, eastern horn of Casco Bay. Modern ten room cottage, two baths. Apply **DR. FOLTZ**
Chestnut Hill Philadelphia

To Let. Small fully furnished cottage at SORRENTO, ME. Living-room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, broad piazzas; extraordinary views, wonderful air; swimming pool, golf, tennis, sailing. Low rental. Apply to Mrs. L. E. ROWE, 281 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.

For rent for summer season
MAINSTAY
Formerly summer residence of late Chief Justice Fuller. A comfortable furnished cottage at Sorrento, Maine, across Frenchman's Bay from Bar Harbor. Contains usual living-rooms; five double, one single bedrooms, two bathrooms. Is equipped with modern plumbing, electric lights, and open fireplaces. The house has been newly renovated. Swimming, boating, tennis, motoring and golf. Price $500 for season. Address MAINSTAY, 7,669, Outlook.

Squirrel Island, Me. Rent season of 1918. 7-room cottage in beautiful locality. Photo and particulars. F. J. C. Little, Augusta, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

For Sale or Rent, Furnished
In the heart of the Berkshires
RICHMOND, MASS.
Attractive ten-room Colonial house. Steam heat, one bath, open stone fireplace in foyer hall. Located on hill with fine views. Elevation 1,100 feet. Consists 16 acres, with trout brook, orchard and fine lawns. 5 minutes' walk from B. & O. Railway station. For particulars and photos address owner, S. G. BECKLEY, 68 Franklin Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE
In the Berkshire Hills
1,600 feet elevation, a new summer cottage, with all city conveniences and fully furnished. Wonderful view. Address
ROBERT N. INGERSOLL,
74 Park St., Springfield, Mass.

AT Prides Crossing, Beverly, Mass., there is for sale a summer place of 7½ acres wooded land, cottage of 19 rooms, hardwood floors, 8 open fireplaces, etc., in excellent repair, stable garage with living quarters, bath house on shore. Section is one of the choicest on the famous North Shore of Massachusetts. Near-by estates owned by men of national reputation, running in value from $75,000 to over $1,000,000. Owner cannot use and will sell, furnished if desired, under conditions highly favorable to buyer.
Photographs and details of
JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.

CAPE COD **Ballston Beach Bungalows** by the ocean surf. Choice location. Moderate rents season. S. W. BALL, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPE COD **Ocean Front Furnished** Housekeeping bungalows. 5 and 6 rooms and bathroom; fireplace. Grand view. $130 and $150 season. L. S. RICH, Truro, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD—Barnstable Attractive property, acre and a half, on Bow Lane, 77 feet front, 270 feet rear. Large residence and outbuildings, in need of repair. Price very reasonable. For blue print and particulars address Owner, 1025 North Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Cape Cod, near Hyannis
For rent, furnished, **two cottages** near fine bathing beach. Modern conveniences. Living-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, two maids' rooms and toilets, seven and five master bedrooms, two baths and sleeping porch. Garage accommodations and tennis court. Rent $1,000 and $800. Address B. V. WHITE, 110 E. 23d St., New York City.

For Rent, RUSTIC COTTAGE, fully furnished. 9 rooms, improvements; large porch, fine air, mountain view. East Northfield, Mass. Particulars, H., 80 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

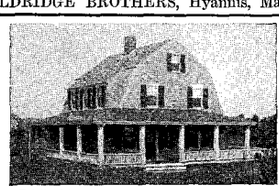
Famous New England Summer Resort
FOR SALE OR TO LET
Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass.
Two story beach house facing the ocean. Has piazza on front and sides. Contains 6 chambers, bath, running water, dining and living rooms with a fireplace. Also has shed with additional toilet. This property includes about 7,000 square feet of land and is located near Moreland Hotel. For particulars address,
Dr. FOSTER H. SMITH,
306 Sun Building, Lowell, Mass.

To Rent Furnished House at Heath, Mass.
In the hills. Eight rooms; bath. $300. Address Miss M. A. WHITE, Heath, Mass.

HEATH, MASS. **To Rent or for Sale** Remodeled farm-house. 10 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, large verandas, furnace, 5 fireplaces. Ice-house. Fully furnished, including piano. Garage, orchards, garden, and 300 acres of land. 8,137, Outlook.

HEATH, MASS. To rent or for sale, 6-room cottage. 3 bedrooms, sleeping-porch, fireplaces and bath. Fully furnished. Overlooks beautiful western view. Gardens, 100 acres of land. 8,139, Outlook.

HYANNISPORT, MASS.
The Newport of Cape Cod
Furnished 8-room cottage for sale or rent. Choicest site with 30,000 sq. ft. of land, 4 minutes from P. O. and 8 minutes from bathing beach. Modern plumbing. Unusually wide view of sea and land. Apply to ELDRIDGE BROTHERS, Hyannis, Mass.



At MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Furnished cottage to let or for sale. Broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplaces. Terms moderate. Wm. H. Hawley, Room 16, State House, Boston.

For Rent at MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Furnished house for summer months. Sixteen rooms, two baths, and shower. Unobstructed view of harbor and bay; bathing and boating facilities. Apply to W. H. BROWN, Fort Sewall, Marblehead, Mass.

AN IDEAL SUMMER HOME. Easy terms. **FOR SALE.** Modern high-class small home, sleeping porch. Nearly acre rich soil. Stable, shade, fruit, berries, etc. About one mile from center. Choice neighborhood. H. B. BEACH, 100 Holmes Road, Pittsfield, Mass.

For Sale in Williamstown, Mass. Beautiful residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths. Garage. 5 acres land, drives, shrubbery. Tennis court. Central. Also farms. JOSEPH TAVELLI, Spring St.

MINNESOTA

For Sale (owner, only son in war, retiring from business) **all or part 2000-acre tract choice, tillable Minnesota land.** Enough timber for fencing; spring creek water. Interstate highway; 10 miles live railroad town; excellent markets. Mail route, telephone, good community. Profitable subdivision, improved or unimproved. Price and terms reasonable. McKINLEY, Saint Ansgar, Ia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE—HOME
Beautifully located in the village of Antrim, New Hampshire, consisting of a spacious house and barn, with pasture and orchard adjoining. Splendidly adapted for milk, hen, summer guests, or any business of the enterprising farmer. More superior land if desired. Address Box 130, Antrim, N. H.

CHESHAM, N. H. To rent for season, **Furnished Cottage.** 10 rooms and bath. 2 open fireplaces. View of Monadnock. R. F. D. S. MAY, 161 East 63d St., New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Croydon, N. H. Farmhouse, furnished. Near lake; boat; piazza 11 x 24 feet. Running water in house. Rent $150. Write H. S. FERRY, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

To Rent, on Shepard Hill
HOLDERNESS, N. H.
Five minutes' walk from Asquam House, **cottage,** 8 rooms and bath, two screened sleeping porches; fine view Squam Lake; tennis, garage, beach right. Apply J. W. GOODRICH, 89 Victoria Road, Asheville, N. C., or CLARENCE PERKINS, Holderness, N. H.

Old Colonial House
AT HOPKINTON, N. H.
For Sale or Rent—Furnished with valuable old mahogany furniture; house contains 12 rooms and bath, 8 fireplaces, extensive paneling and wainscoting, and is in excellent condition. There is a garage, and a large vegetable garden will be planted. W. F. THAYER, Concord, N. H.

Intervale, N. H. Furnished cottage of 8 rooms 10 minutes from station and P. O. E. D. MALLORY, Grove Hall Station, Boston, Mass.

White Mountains
JACKSON, N. H.
2 furnished cottages. One 8 rooms; one 11 rooms. Overlooking entire White Mountain range. $140, $250 for season.
A. G. PORTER
171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

KEYSER LAKE, N. H.
Beautiful estate at exceptional bargain. Directly on lake, in deep woods; 16 rooms; furnished; modern plumbing; garage, workshop, tent, filled icehouse, tennis court; only $4,000. L. ROUILLION, 20 W. 44th St., New York City.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. Sargent & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate.

Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H. Fine, private island, furnished cottage, open fire, fuel, fishing, boats, bathing, tennis, R. F. D. Sell or rent. $150 season. WALTER J. YATES, Wellfleet, Mass.

Lake Winnipesaukee, Wolfeboro, N. H.
Cottage near village, 8 bedrooms, fireplace, grand piano, boathouse, garage, extra size, upper floor furnished. Sloping, sandy beach, motor boat, rowboats, electricity, bath, hot, cold water, two toilets, set tubs, laundry; land for tents, suitable boys', girls' camp. Opportunity. Owner can't use season. Might divide, sell. Rev. Dr. Higgons, 842 S. 57th St., Phila., Pa.

For Sale. Lake Winnipesaukee, Wolfeboro N. H. New camp, furnished. Ten rooms, two sleeping porches. All improvements. Charles E. Birch, M.D., White Plains, N. Y.

FOR RENT, June to Oct., $100. On Partridge Lake, Littleton, N. H., completely furnished cottage. Spring water at door. Boathouse and canoe boat. All conveniences. For particulars address BROWN, 1344 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.

Lake Asquam Fine Estate. View unsurpassed. Large house and shore. Sale or rent. Also cottages on Winnipesaukee. J. F. Beede, Meredith, N. H.

NORTH SUTTON, N. H.
For sale, completely furnished bungalow containing large living-room, kitchen, six bedrooms, toilet, large open fireplace. Ice-house, boat-house, canoe. Beautiful situation overlooking Keyser Lake and Mount Kearsarge. Price, $3,000. Apply to
Mrs. H. F. VICKERY, Brookline, Mass.

For Sale or Rent Near North Woodstock, N. H. Estate of 100 acres. 10-room house and bath. Garage. Spring water piped to house. Fine view Franconia Mts. On main road. 8,135, Outlook.

Southern New Hampshire
For rent, furnished or unfurnished, comfortable farmhouse, rich soil, fine scenery, fresh air and good water supply. Ideal for large family or party. Good hunting and fishing. Reasonable terms for season. 8,179, Outlook.

SQUAM LAKE—Wonderful estate of several buildings. Price $50,000. Lease $2,000. Also smaller places of character on several N. H. Lakes. S. HAYWARD, Meredith, N. H.

SUGAR HILL, N. H. Season 1918
Attractive furnished cottage near Sunset Hill House. 10 rooms, bath, toilet room. Open fireplaces; electric lights; garage. Golf, tennis, etc. Housekeeping or not as desired. Apply to J. B. HARDON, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

SUGAR HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE
"Edgewood Camp"
Furnished cottage to rent. Large living-room, kitchen, 4 double and 2 single bedrooms, 3 sleeping porches, large veranda. Beautiful view. Within convenient distance of hotels. Apply to 460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

For SALE or RENT **White Mountains.** The picturesque **Satchell Cottage, Sugar Hill, N. H.** Wm. E. Satchell, Owner. Furnished, 162 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE on
Sunapee Lake, N. H.
All or part of ten acres of beautifully wooded shore front
Best point on the Lake, with splendid view. For particulars address
SARGENT & CO., Agents
New London, N. H.

Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H. Attractively furnished camp. 10 rooms. Spacious verandas, open fireplaces. 400 ft. shore front. Excellent bathing; rowboat, canoe. Golf club convenient. Rent $400 for season. Hudson Adv. Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY

BAY HEAD **NEW JERSEY FOR RENT** Large modern, furnished cottage, seven chambers, two baths, electric lights. Rent $1,000 for season. Near yacht club and hotels. Address Ralph Souder, Harrison Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE **In Essex Co., New Jersey** On main road from Newark to Paterson. 50 acres, ideal dairy or truck farm; two 9-room dwellings with improvements, 1 tenant house, large barns, and other buildings. Inquire of owners, W. and R. HEPBURN, Bloomfield, N. J.

A Beautiful Home

A CLIENT of mine will sell his Montclair home, located high above the town, looking out across to the distant towers on Manhattan Island. One of the loveliest views in all the world. The property joins the great Essex County Park on two sides with its two thousand acres of forest and its miles of bridle paths. The neighborhood is one of fine homes. Many of them new and costly.

My client's house has old-fashioned high ceilings, arched doorways, broad stairs and generous fireplaces, but all equipment and conveniences are thoroughly modern. The grounds are in harmony with the house; old trees, roads of macadam, walls and gateways of ivy-covered concrete.

A good garden, fruit trees, lots of grapes, asparagus, currants, etc. The garage will accommodate two automobiles. Also two carriages and horses if desired. Above, for the chauffeur's family, are excellent quarters with steam heat, electric light, modern kitchen and bath.

For the family who would appreciate a delightful old home with an unsurpassed outlook this is a real opportunity. My client bought reasonably, has improved intelligently and will sell reasonably, both as to price and payments. Call, write, or telephone.

C. L. THOMSON
347 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Vanderbilt 3395

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Special Real Estate Announcements

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR. Eight rooms, bath, all improvements. Lot 60 x 200. Garage, garden, shade and fruit trees. Completely furnished. For season or year from June 1. ROCKWELL, 85 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT, on a beautiful and quiet street in Montclair, N. J. Lot 100 ft. wide by about 200 ft. deep. House stucco, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Garage on the lot. Lot well wooded and planted. Handsome shade trees. Easy terms. Address C. H. Hartshorne, 87 Warren Place, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE, House in the Wood, Eagle Rock Way. "Court End" of Montclair. Twelve-room house, 4 fireplaces, tiled bath, steam heat, broad verandas. Acre and a half. Tennis court, shade trees, shrubs and vines. F. GORDON SMITH, Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. For the summer season or for one year, 9-room stucco house, 2 large sun parlors, 2 baths, 4 toilets, completely furnished; rent only to adults. Price $200 per month. Address K, 2,078, Outlook.

Upper Montclair, Modern House, southern exposure, convenient, best location. Square hall, 8 rooms and bath; sleeping porch, hardwood floors (has cellar laundry and toilet), electricity, gas. Garden, garage. Lot 75 x 150. $7,500. Owner, 199 Inwood Ave.

92 Edgemont Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J. For sale, charming home corner in best section; sacrificed account of change in business. W. P. Atkinson, care John Wanamaker, Phila.

114-Acre Farm

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Will sacrifice for quick sale ideal farm and all year home, main highway, eight minutes Lackawanna Station, one hour New York. Attractive house, 14 rooms, improvements, good out-buildings, full equipment of implements, plenty fruit, brook. Write

EUGENE V. WELSH

Opp. Lackawanna Station — **Morristown, New Jersey**

FOR SALE

A Modern Farm of 112 Acres

21 miles from New York, at junction of two rivers, near Mountain View, New Jersey. Erie and Lackawanna Railroads. Remodeled stone house, *open fireplaces, steam heat,* modern bathroom, hot and cold water, artesian well, ice house with 30 tons, barns, etc. Beautiful location, with good roads. Hunting, fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars address Thomas P. McGlynn, 10 Reade St., New York.

FOR RENT Furnished Summer Home

Ten rooms, two baths, sleeping porch. In most beautiful section of Princeton, N. J. $100 per month or $250 for season. Also for rent by year unfurnished. 8,269, Outlook.

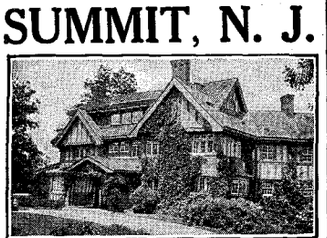
FOR SALE, one of the choicest homes in

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Price $25,000. Address Owner, 8,057, Outlook.

For Rent

SUMMIT, N. J.



June to Oct. Owner's furnished residence with acre and half, part natural forest. Gardens. Tennis court. Fine views. Large screened porch, sleeping porch. 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 extra lavatories. 2-manual pipe organ and 2 pianos. Garage for 2 cars with rooms for chauffeur and family. "Owner," Room 923, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C., or 'phone Mad. Sq. 8090.

NEW JERSEY

For Sale—Farm About 90 Acres

Titusville, N. J., on Delaware River, one mile above crossing by Washington. Suitable for gentleman's country home, or village lots, bungalow sites. Near school, church, R. R.; ten miles from Trenton, capital of State, with 105,000 inhabitants, growing; 40 from Philadelphia, 60 from New York. Address Owner, 2229 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.

VERONA, N. J.

FOR SALE—A New House and Garage on restricted property. Just over Montclair line. Large living-room, sun parlor, open fireplaces, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths. Address Thomas P. McGlynn, 10 Reade St., New York.

To Let—For Summer Months

10-room house, 4 bathrooms, 3 open fireplaces, sleeping porch, wide piazzas, garage, flowers, fruits, vegetables. On breezy hill, with wonderful view. One mile from R. R. station, ¼ mile from trolley. For appointment to inspect and for terms address Mrs. J. T. Tubby, Jr., Shady Steps, Westfield, N. J.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK CAMP FOR RENT

Living-room 30x25—with glass front, looking down 7 miles of beautiful Lake Pisco. Large open stone fireplace, 6 master bedrooms, extra servant's bedroom, large kitchen, butler's pantry; ice house filled, cold storage room, and wood already cut. Rowboats and large dory launch. Camp 125 ft. long, all on one floor, completely furnished to last detail. Altitude 1,800 feet. Heat unknown. Tennis court. Fishing fine—lake and brook trout. $400 for the entire season, extending into hunting season, if desired. Inquire of Owner, **Carl G. Schmidt, 246 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N.Y.**

Camps and Cottages

for rent or for sale at all prices in any part of the Adirondacks. Write for free, illustrated booklet.

Mention The Outlook

W. F. ROBERTS

Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS

Peace, *fragrance, rest—things money can't buy.* 24 acres of beauty. 4 bedrooms, dining-room; open plumbing, bath; kitchen, living-room, 28x40; great stone fireplace. Situated near best macadamized road and golf. Purest air, water, charming walks, drives, views. Rent for season or by month. BAKER, 471 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

ADIRONDACK CAMP to rent. To private parties (not invalids) for season, furnished cottage 8 rooms and bath, on Big Tupper Lake; high, breezy, wooded site; superb outlook. Garage, boats, ice, wood, etc. Easy access by fine road. Address, with references, Owner, 8,089, Outlook.

FOR RENT Keene Valley, Adirondacks

RUSTIC CAMP

Fully furnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 sleeping porches. 3 cabins, garage, ice and wood. $500. Mrs. A. B. Shaw, 855 College Ave., Elmira, N.Y.

Furnished Housekeeping Camps for Rent at Rainbow Lake, N. Y., Adirondacks

Address until June 20 Chas. A. Wardner, 211 N. 4th St., Olean, N. Y., afterwards, The Clark-Wardner Camps, Rainbow Lake, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK BUNGALOW

Finely located summer home. 5 rooms and bath. Sleeping porch. **To rent furnished.** A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

FOR SALE

A Fine Old Estate of 110 Acres

on Hudson River, 25 miles south of Albany. Stone and brick colonial house of 12 rooms with all modern conveniences. Garage for 3 cars, large barns, chicken house, etc. Gardener's cottage with 7 rooms. ¼ mile frontage on river with large dock for boating. Over 200 fruit trees. In beautiful country between Catskills and Berkshires. Will sell at sacrifice price of $50,000. Write for terms. MRS. F. O. MELCHER, Hotel Margaret, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished House For Rent

In Alden, Erie County, New York Within 5 minutes' walk of famous Alden Mineral Baths and railroad station. Large lot, ample garden space. Excellent water, natural gas. 7 rooms and bath. Rent $600 for season. **Address W. M. Edwards, 74 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N.Y.**

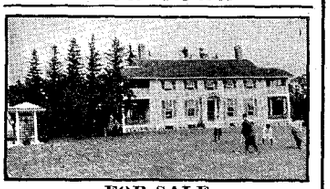
AMAGANSETT, N. Y.

Furnished and unfurnished cottages for rent or sale. Ocean front building sites, farms and acreage for sale. W. M. TERRY, Amagansett, N. Y. Phone 20.

Rustic Bungalow To Rent for Season

Accommodations for family of four, at Arkville, N.Y. Mrs. C. T. Worth, Shavertown, N.Y.

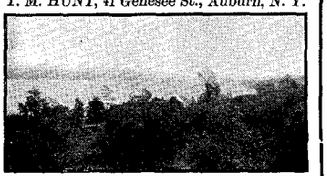
NEW YORK



FOR SALE

COUNTRY HOME

in Finger Lake District of Central New York. Main house built about 1800, remodeled, 15 rooms, 2 baths, furnace, gas, open fireplaces, sleeping porches, garage, icehouse. One thousand feet frontage on Owasco Lake, fertile *farm of 220 acres, 30 in woods, 25 in brook* pasture, 7 in apple orchard, rest under cultivation. New tenant house of 9 rooms, ample barns, livestock, and tools. On state road one mile from station of Lehigh Valley R. R. and 6 miles from the city of Auburn. Fine macadam roads in all directions. Apply T. M. HUNT, 41 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.



Comfortable "Owl's Nest" Camp

On Big Moose Lake, N. Y.

Consisting of main camp, boathouse, open day camp, etc., delightfully situated. Main camp contains large living-room, 2 double and 2 single bedrooms, 2 nice bathrooms, servants' room in attic, kitchen, laundry. Boathouse has 2 rowboats, 2 Oldtown canoes, 2 large bedrooms, open grate, nice bath. Completely furnished. rental for season $650; ice and wood furnished free. Only responsible tenants considered. No consumptives. Address ROBERT M. JEFFRESS, *Mutual Building, Richmond,* Va.

For Rent, Furnished Bungalow

Five rooms and sleeping porch. Address H. CHILD, Brookhaven, L. I.

For Sale, Residence Permanent or summer home, best residential section, ten rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric light, gas, hard wood floors. Grounds *100 by 250 feet, surrounded by fine trees;* also fruit trees. View of mountains. Address Owner, 44 Day St., Catskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ROXMOR COLONY, Catskill Mountains. For rent, bungalow completely furnished for housekeeping. Large living-room with *open fireplace,* four bedrooms, including servant's room, kitchen, laundry tub, bathroom, hot and cold water, large porch. Supplies convenient, meals at Inn if desired. Tennis. Fine location, elevation 1,250 ft. Apply to Mrs. H. E. SCOUT, 116 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, or E. B. MILLER, Woodland, N. Y.

Roxmor Colony, Catskill Mts. For rent, bungalow furnished for light housekeeping. Open fireplace, living-room, kitchen, two *bedrooms; shower-bath, running* water, large porch; beautiful location, high elevation; tennis. Apply to Miss E. D. Frost, 116 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, or E. B. Miller, Woodland, N. Y.

For rent, furnished house in western Catskills, modern improvements; on farm, 5 min. from depot, P. O., churches. Suitable for summer school. Apply H. DOWIE, Jay St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE: Beautiful Summer Residences *in 1000 Island region and* GOOD FARMS on shore of St. Lawrence River. **FOR RENT! Summer Homes.** Prices reasonable. JOHN O'LEARY, Clayton, N. Y.

CENTRAL VALLEY, N.Y.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER

An Attractive House

With nine bedrooms, two baths, large living-room *with open fireplace, garden,* and garage for two cars. Only 47 miles from New York, on high ground with fine view. Very reasonable *rental.* Miss S. A. Smith, Central Valley, N. Y.

Dower Place. Charmingly furnished Colonial house, 5 master's bedrooms, 5 maids' rooms, 4 baths. 12 acres. Delightful situation on shore Lake Champlain. Splendid views. Boating facilities. Garage. P. H. Boyle, Essex, N. Y.

Essex, on Lake Champlain

FOR SALE OR RENT

Brick house, well furnished, delightfully located. 14 large rooms, 2 bathrooms, fireplace. Laundry in basement, with set tubs. Five master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms. Large piazzas, commanding beautiful view of lake, mountains of Vermont, and the Adirondacks. Beautiful shade trees and lawn. For full particulars and views address WM. H. STOWER, Cambridge, New York.

ESSEX, N. Y.

on shore of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO RENT—Furnished cottage, six rooms and bath. $300 for season. Address A. L. WEBSTER, 112 East 40th St., New York.

NEW YORK

Elizabethtown, New York

Furnished Cottage to Rent for summer season. *Four living-rooms,* fireplace, four bedrooms and bath. Hot and cold water from mountain spring. Eight miles from Westport, N. Y. $350 for season. HARRY M. MACDOUGAL, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. For Sale. Very desirable cottage, first-class condition; 10 minutes from station. Terms easy. 30 minutes from N. Y. Address 8,243, Outlook.

FOR SALE. 7-room Bungalow, furnished. Modern improvements, running spring water, fruit, large porch. ½ mile Hensonville, N. Y. Price $2,500. 7,697, Outlook.

Farm Prices have not advanced in Columbia County; crops and produce 100 per cent higher. For information, etc., write RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Four-room Camp with Garage on LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Two miles south of Essex, N. Y., on seven acres of land. Rocky shore front, on height overlooking lake. Many shade trees. M. C. S. LYON, 7 MacPherson Terrace, Albany, N. Y.

ESSEX ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

28 miles from Plattsburgh Camp. Old Colonial house, 6 master's bedrooms, modern plumbing, 9 fireplaces, ample grounds. For rent furnished by month or season. Mrs. W. A. Townsend, 227 E. 72d St., N. Y.

Country Place on **Lake Champlain, N. Y.** 28 miles from *Plattsburg.* 14 acres, *500 ft.* lake front. Apple orchard. Rose and vegetable gardens. House of 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. With cottage of 3 rooms adjoining. All furnished. Electricity, hardwood floors, open fires. For sale at $20,000. Rent for season $850. 8,203, Outlook.

Lake Champlain, For sale or rent, cottage, six rooms, furnished; south of Essex; ideal location; 1½ acres land; beach; $2,500. E. W. Leaning, 58 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain To Rent Large brick house, furnished. 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, electric lights, spring water. 2 acres land, shaded lawn. 3 mos. $500. Dr. C. R. Payne, Wadhams, N. Y.

Lake Champlain Shore front camps in the pines. Completely furnished, $200 to $275 for season. Sand beach for children. C. H. EASTON, 1 Broadway, New York.

Meadow Point, Lake George Two furnished cottages for **Rent.** Ideal location on shore. Price reasonable. Address G. W. K., 7,713, Outlook.

LAKE GEORGE For Sale, fully furnished, 10-room Summer Home. Boat house, etc. $6,800. MILLS, 3101 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Furnished cottage, Glenburnie, N.E. end Lake George; ceiled throughout; kitchen, dining, living, and bath rooms; 5 sleeping rooms, large porch fronting lake, fireplace, and piano; woods and bathing near; quiet and beautiful surroundings. $300 season. Address 8,195, Outlook.

To Let "The Moorings," Bolton Landing, on Lake George, N. Y. Furnished cottage, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths, running water, electric lights, open fireplaces, large piazzas. Beautiful trees, water front, brook, filled icehouse. Address Lieut. Claude Bailey, U. S. N., Burnt Hills, N. Y.

Lake George Cottage for rent, furnished, August. 5 rooms, piazzas, running water both floors; rowboat, ice, golf. Prof. F. Pedersen, 452 W. 144th St., New York.

Lake George. To rent, furnished, 9-room (bungalow) cottage; wide piazzas, fireplaces, *running spring water; ice, rowboat.* Golf, tennis. Kitchel, 452 W. 144th St., N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW

For Rent for Summer Months Located directly on Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, Lake George. Built by present owner, who will rent for the entire season at moderate rental. **Completely furnished. Six rooms with three *bedrooms* and bath. Kitchen with running water. Ice, wood, and rowboat included.** For full particulars address 7,855, Outlook.

Huletts, Lake George, N.Y. Comfortable 5-room furnished bungalows with large planted war gardens. Only $100 season. Other larger houses, $150 and $250. Facilities for easy housekeeping. Meals at the Inn, if desired. H. W. Buckell, Prop., Lakeside Inn.

Lake George. For rent for season, "The Moorings," Bolton Landing. 8 bedrooms, servants' rooms, baths, fireplaces, *boats, ice, wood, electric* lights, garage, etc. C. Bailey, Burnt Hills, N. Y.

Lake George. For Rent at Bolton Landing, attractive **new 6-room cottage;** bath, fireplace, wood, ice, electric lights, boats, etc. Address C. BAILEY, Burnt Hills, N. Y.

NORTH SHORE LONG ISLAND For Sale—Attractive cottage style, year-round residence. Shore rights on Manhasset Bay, near New York City. Lot 100 x 130. House compact and economical, 10 rooms and 2 baths, large porch. Water view from upstairs rooms. It will pay you to investigate before you rent. Address 8,197, Outlook.

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Special Real Estate Announcements

NEW YORK

For sale. Cottage, Saltaire, Fire Island Beach, L.I. 8 rooms, completely furnished, screened porches, all improvements. Terms reasonable. Would exchange for country property. Address S., 17 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Long Island For RENT for the summer season, well furnished HOUSE, 8 rooms and bath. Garage, tennis court, garden spot. Address 8,285, Outlook.

Real Country
Just Outside New York

City limits less mile distant west. 66 acres fine acreage. Profitable farming or investment. Corner two motor roads. Estates Vanderbilt, ex-Mayor Grace, and Motor Parkway mile N. W. & N. New Hyde Park, main line L. I. Ry., and Jamaica trolley mile south. Mineola, county seat, 3 miles east. Stewart Manor 2 miles south. Garden City, famous cathedral, fine hotel, excellent schools, and elegant residences, 3 miles S. E. 18 miles Pennsylvania Station, New York. Direct path of New York's growth. (See Queens Borough Tentative Street Maps, approved by Board of Estimates and Apportionments Oct. 23, 1914.) $1,250 per acre for 15 acres offered January last year. Previously $1,100 per acre for adjacent similar land rejected. Just now $875 per acre, 25% cash, balance mortgage. Inspection invited. Owner, Box 163, Tryon, N. C.

South Shore, Long Island
FOR SALE, $23,000
or
RENT FURNISHED, $1,500
Beautiful new private home. About one hour express. Finest section; 330 x 300. Three baths, sleeping porch. Near golf and South Bay. Very desirable. Finely furnished.
T. A., 8,277, Outlook.

For Sale—50 Acres Productive. Attractive 11-room house, large porch, barn, fine spring water, shade, good roads. 1½ miles town. Address Owner, Box 47, Montgomery, N. Y.

To Let—7-Roomed Farm-house
Three miles from Orange Lake
Modern conveniences; fireplace. Fruit and vegetable garden. Box 154, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
Westchester Co., N. Y.
45 minutes from Broadway. Solidly built, 11 rooms and bath, frame house, thoroughly renovated and decorated. Plot 100 feet front, 80 feet deep. Most desirable for quiet folks and small children. Well located. Convenient to three railroads and trolley. To close estate will sell at $9,000, 50% mortgage if desired.
G. W. Kuehler, Sycamore Park, New Rochelle.

FOR RENT. $200 the season. Modern farm-house, furnished. 9 rooms, sleeping porch, three open fireplaces, running water; garden, orchard. Elevation 1,500 feet. White Mt. views, excellent roads, supplies convenient, charming society. Address J. C. BUCHER, Peekskill, N. Y.

Pleasantville Westchester Co., N. Y. For SALE, or RENT by year, SMALL HOUSE. 2 enclosed sleeping porches. 2 master's bedrooms, 2 master's bathrooms. Open fireplace. Studio with open fireplace. Garage. All modern improvements. High ground, shade trees, beautiful view. 8,147, Outlook.

For Sale Country Store Six miles from railroad in farming section. No opposition. Last year sales $8,000. Stock $2,000. Real property $2,000. A. J. DAVIES, Remsen, Oneida County, N.Y.

ROSECOURT—near LAKE ERIE, N. Y.
To Rent—Modern House
Furnished. Garage. All modern conveniences, electricity, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, screened-in sleeping and dining porches, etc. Tennis court; fruit, vegetable and flower gardens, vineyard, etc. Near country club. 20 miles from Chautauqua Assembly. Photograph. Address 8,161, Outlook.

TO LET
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Pretty furnished cottage, 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; bath-room, open fireplaces. Sunset water view, shady grounds, large piazza. Near golf club and bathing beach. $550 season. RICHARD STORRS COE,
42 West 52d St., New York.

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A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE on the Ramapo River, four miles from Suffern, N. Y. 14 rooms and 2 baths. All newly furnished. Electric lighting, hot and cold water large garage and large grounds. Good roads. For particulars write
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FOR SALE In Albany Co., on Troy and Schenectady trolley, **SIX ROOM HOUSE.** Beautiful pine grove directly opposite. 8,111, Outlook.

For Sale in Yonkers House of thirteen rooms, foyer hall, and two baths. Hot water heat and electric light. House in good repair. Corner lot 112 ft. x 126 ft. High ground. Will sell much less than cost. 8,225, Outlook.

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Attractive home, 11 rooms, all improvements. 1 acre. Beautiful countryside near George School and Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa. 25 miles from Phila. Train and trolley convenient. Good roads. $6,500. Address Owner, 7,993, Outlook.

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Halcyon Camp at **FERN RIDGE Monroe Co., Pa.**
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Mt. Pocono, Pa. **For Rent** Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements. E. E. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

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WANTED, in Plainfield, N. J., competent Protestant woman as mother's helper where no maid is employed. Good home rather than large remuneration. Give salary wanted. 5,803, Outlook.

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Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position for the summer. Will act as tutor, companion, chaperon, secretary, typist; will travel. Excellent references. 5,788, Outlook.

FRENCH-Swiss teacher, middle-aged, Parisian accent, English, Spanish, music, gymnastics, desires position (children not under seven) for June. 5,794, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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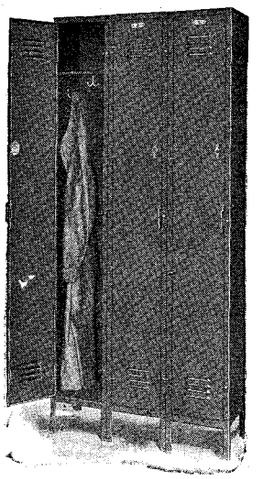

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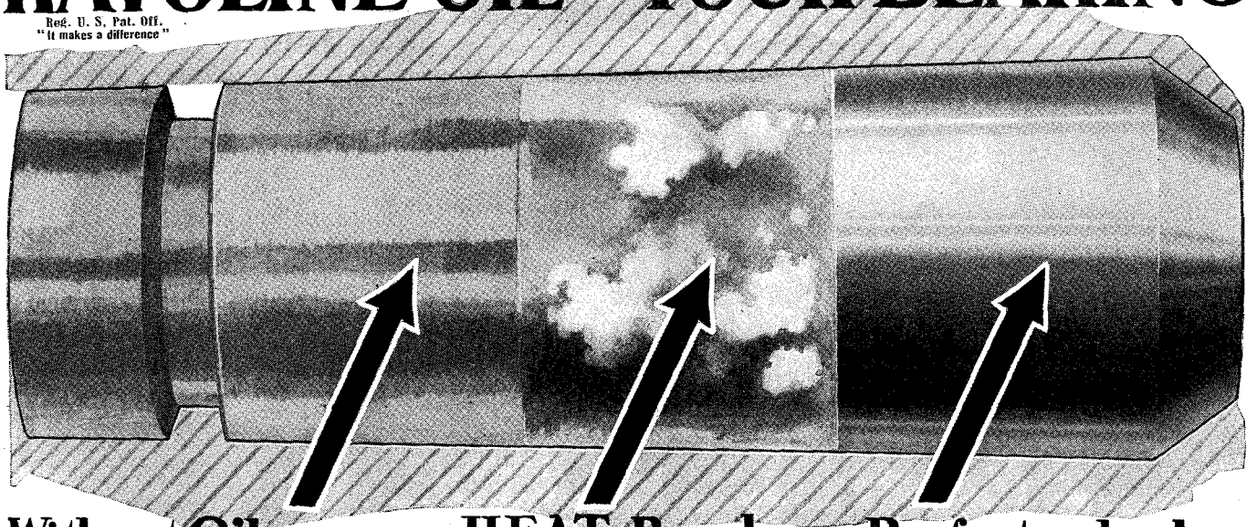

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At the right, you note the bearing running, protected by a fine film of oil. This oil keeps apart all moving surfaces in your motor. Moreover, it *protects* them from the intense heat always generated by the friction of fast-moving machinery.

In a good motor there are many such bearings fitted to 1/1000 inch accuracy, and you must have an oil like Havoline that keeps its film as a constant protector against the ravages of frictional heat.

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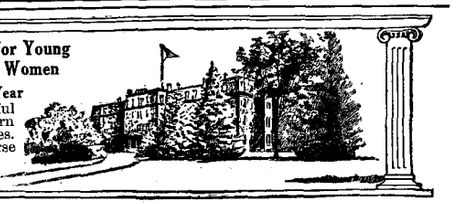

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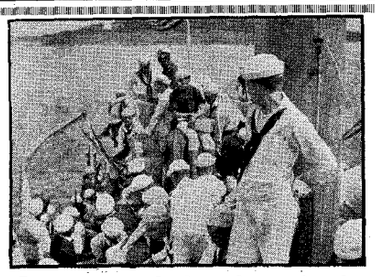

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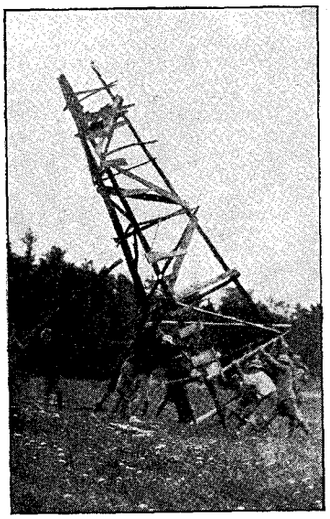

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